PCT / SE 2004 / 0 0 1 1 4 4

PRV

PATENT- OCH REGISTRERINGSVERKET
Patentavdelningen

REC'D 0 3 AUG 2004
WIPO PCT

Intyg
Certificate

Härmed intygas att bifogade kopior överensstämmer med de handlingar som ursprungligen ingivits till Patent- och registreringsverket i nedannämnda ansökan.

Ansökan ingavs ursprungligen på engelska.

This is to certify that the annexed is a true copy of the documents as originally filed with the Patent- and Registration Office in connection with the following patent application.

The application was originally filed in English.

PATENT- OCH REGISTRERINGSVERKET

(71) *Sökande* AstraZeneca AB, Södertälje SE
Applicant (s)

(21) *Patentansökningsnummer* 0302139-1
Patent application number

(86) *Ingivningsdatum* 2003-07-28
Date of filing

Stockholm, 2004-07-26

För Patent- och registreringsverket
For the Patent- and Registration Office

Görel Gustafsson

Avgift
Fee

PRIORITY DOCUMENT
SUBMITTED OR TRANSMITTED IN
COMPLIANCE WITH
RULE 17.1(a) OR (b)

PATENT- OCH REGISTRERINGSVERKET
SWEDEN

Postadress/Adress
Box 5055
S-102 42 STOCKHOLM

Telefon/Phone
+46 8 782 25 00
Vx 08-782 25 00

Telex
17978
PATOREG S

Telefax
+46 8 666 02 86
08-666 02 86

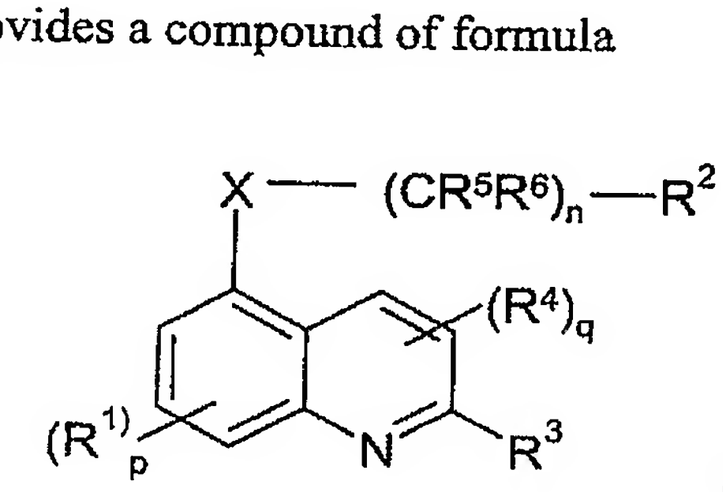
NOVEL COMPOUNDS

The present invention relates to certain heteroaryl amide derivatives, processes for their preparation, pharmaceutical compositions containing them, and their use in therapy.

The $P2X_7$ receptor (previously known as P2Z receptor), which is a ligand-gated ion channel, is present on a variety of cell types, largely those known to be involved in the inflammatory/immune process, specifically, macrophages, mast cells and lymphocytes (T and B). Activation of the $P2X_7$ receptor by extracellular nucleotides, in particular adenosine triphosphate, leads to the release of interleukin-1β (IL-1β) and giant cell formation (macrophages/microglial cells), degranulation (mast cells) and proliferation (T cells), apoptosis and L-selectin shedding (lymphocytes). $P2X_7$ receptors are also located on antigen-presenting cells (APC), keratinocytes, salivary acinar cells (parotid cells), hepatocytes and mesangial cells.

It would be desirable to make compounds effective as $P2X_7$ receptor antagonists for use in the treatment of inflammatory, immune or cardiovascular diseases, in the aetiologies of which the $P2X_7$ receptor may play a role.

The present invention provides a compound of formula



(I)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug or solvate thereof, wherein

p is 0, 1 or 2;

each R^1 independently represents halogen or C_1-C_6 alkyl optionally substituted by at least one substituent selected from hydroxyl, halogen and C_1-C_6 alkoxy;

X is C(O)NH or NHC(O);

n is 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5;

within each grouping, CR^5R^6, R^5 and R^6 each independently represent hydrogen, halogen or C_1-C_6 alkyl, or R^5 and R^6 together with the carbon atom to which they are both attached form a C_3-C_8 cycloalkyl ring;

R^2 represents an unsaturated 4- to 9-membered ring system which may comprise at least one ring heteroatom selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur, the ring system being optionally substituted with at least one substituent selected from halogen, $-COOR^{13}$, hydroxyl, $-NR^{14}R^{15}$, $-CONR^{16}R^{17}$, $-SO_2NR^{18}R^{19}$, $-NR^{20}SO_2R^{21}$, C_1-C_6 alkyl, C_1-C_6 alkylamino, di-C_1-C_6 alkylamino, C_1-C_6 alkylcarbonyl, C_1-C_6 alkoxy, C_1-C_6 alkylcarbonyloxy, C_1-C_6 alkoxycarbonyl, C_1-C_6 hydroxyalkyl and $-S(O)_mC_1$-C_6 alkyl where m is 0, 1 or 2;

R^3 represents hydrogen or a group $-R^7$, $-OR^7$, $-SR^7$ or $-NR^7R^8$;

q is 0, 1 or 2;

each R^4 independently represents halogen or C_1-C_6 alkyl optionally substituted by at least one substituent selected from hydroxyl, halogen and C_1-C_6 alkoxy;

R^7 and R^8 each independently represent hydrogen, C_1-C_{10} alkyl, C_3-C_8 cycloalkyl or a saturated or unsaturated 3- to 10-membered heterocyclic ring system comprising at least one ring heteroatom selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur, the alkyl, cycloalkyl and heterocyclic ring system each being optionally substituted with at least one substituent selected from halogen, hydroxyl, C_1-C_6 alkoxy, C_1-C_6 alkylthio, C_1-C_6 hydroxyalkyl, C_1-C_6 hydroxyalkoxy, C_1-C_6 alkoxycarbonyl, C_3-C_8 cycloalkyl, $-NR^9R^{10}$, $-COOR^{22}$, $-CONR^{23}R^{24}$, $-SO_2NR^{25}R^{26}$ and $-NR^{27}SO_2R^{28}$, or

alternatively, R^7 and R^8 may together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a 4- to 7-membered saturated heterocyclic ring that optionally further comprises one or two ring heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur and that optionally further comprises a bridging group, the heterocyclic ring being optionally substituted with at least one substituent selected from halogen, hydroxyl, C_1-C_6 alkoxy, C_1-C_6 alkylthio, C_1-C_6 hydroxyalkyl, C_1-C_6 hydroxyalkoxy, C_1-C_6 alkoxycarbonyl, C_3-C_8 cycloalkyl, $-NR^{11}R^{12}$, $-COOR^{29}$, $-CONR^{30}R^{31}$, $-SO_2NR^{32}R^{33}$ and $-NR^{34}SO_2R^{35}$;

R^9 and R^{10} each independently represent hydrogen or a C_1-C_6 alkylcarbonyl, C_2-C_7 alkenyl or C_1-C_7 alkyl group, each group being optionally substituted with at least one substituent selected from hydroxyl, $-NR^{36}R^{37}$, $-COOR^{38}$, $-CONR^{39}R^{40}$, $-SO_2NR^{41}R^{42}$, $-NR^{43}SO_2R^{44}$, C_1-C_6 alkylamino, di-C_1-C_6 alkylamino, C_1-C_6 alkoxy, C_1-C_6 alkylthio, C_1-C_6 alkoxycarbonyl and a saturated or unsaturated 3- to 10-membered ring system which may comprise at least one ring heteroatom selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur, the ring system in turn being optionally substituted with at least one substituent selected from halogen, hydroxyl, oxo (=O), carboxyl, cyano, C_1-C_6 alkyl and C_1-C_6 hydroxyalkyl, or

alternatively, R^9 and R^{10} may together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a 4- to 7-membered saturated heterocyclic ring that optionally further comprises one or two ring heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur, the heterocyclic ring being optionally substituted with at least one substituent selected from $-OR^{54}$, $-NR^{55}R^{56}$, $-(CH_2)_t-NR^{57}R^{58}$ where t is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6, $-COOR^{59}$, $-CONR^{60}R^{61}$, $-SO_2NR^{62}R^{63}$, $-NR^{64}SO_2R^{65}$, C_1-C_6 alkylamino, di-C_1-C_6 alkylamino, C_1-C_6 alkoxy, C_1-C_6 alkylthio and C_1-C_6 alkoxycarbonyl;

R^{11} and R^{12} each independently represent hydrogen or a C_1-C_6 alkylcarbonyl, C_2-C_7 alkenyl or C_1-C_7 alkyl group, each group being optionally substituted with at least one substituent selected from hydroxyl, $-NR^{45}R^{46}$, $-COOR^{47}$, $-CONR^{48}R^{49}$, $-SO_2NR^{50}R^{51}$, $-NR^{52}SO_2R^{53}$, $-NR^{66}C(O)R^{67}$, C_1-C_6 alkylamino, di-C_1-C_6 alkylamino, C_1-C_6 alkoxy, C_1-C_6 alkylthio and C_1-C_6 alkoxycarbonyl;

R^{13}, R^{14}, R^{15}, R^{16}, R^{17}, R^{18}, R^{19}, R^{20} and R^{21} each independently represent hydrogen or C_1-C_6 alkyl optionally substituted by at least one substituent selected from hydroxyl, halogen and C_1-C_6 alkoxy;

R^{22}, R^{23}, R^{24}, R^{25}, R^{26}, R^{27}, R^{28}, R^{29}, R^{30}, R^{31}, R^{32}, R^{33}, R^{34} and R^{35} each independently represent hydrogen or C_1-C_6 alkyl optionally substituted by at least one substituent selected from hydroxyl, halogen and C_1-C_6 alkoxy;

R^{36}, R^{37}, R^{38}, R^{39}, R^{40}, R^{41}, R^{42}, R^{43}, R^{44}, R^{45}, R^{46}, R^{47}, R^{48}, R^{49}, R^{50}, R^{51}, R^{52} and R^{53} each independently represent hydrogen or C_1-C_6 alkyl optionally substituted by at least one substituent selected from hydroxyl, halogen and C_1-C_6 alkoxy; and

R^{54}, R^{55}, R^{56}, R^{57}, R^{58}, R^{59}, R^{60}, R^{61}, R^{62}, R^{63}, R^{64}, R^{65}, R^{66} and R^{67} each independently represent hydrogen or C_1-C_6 alkyl optionally substituted by at least one substituent selected from hydroxyl, halogen and C_1-C_6 alkoxy.

In the context of the present specification, unless otherwise indicated, an alkyl or alkenyl substituent or an alkyl or alkenyl moiety in a substituent group may be linear or branched. Examples of alkyl groups/moieties containing up to 7 carbon atoms include methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, n-pentyl, n-hexyl and n-heptyl. The alkyl moieties in a di-alkylamino substituent group may be the same or different. A hydroxyalkyl or hydroxyalkoxy substituent may contain one or more hydroxyl groups but preferably contains one or two hydroxyl groups. When R^7 and R^8 (or R^9 and R^{10}) represent a 4- to 7-membered saturated heterocycle, it should be understood that the heterocycle will contain no more than three ring heteroatoms: the nitrogen ring atom to which R^7 and R^8 (or R^9 and R^{10}) are attached and optionally one or two further ring heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur. When either of R^7 and R^8 represents a saturated or unsaturated 3- to 10-membered heterocyclic ring system, it should be understood that the ring system may have alicyclic or aromatic properties. Furthermore, an unsaturated ring system will be partially or fully unsaturated. The same comments apply to the saturated or unsaturated 3- to 10-membered ring system in the definition of R^9/R^{10}. Similarly, the unsaturated 4- to 9-membered ring system in the definition of R^2 may be fully or partially unsaturated.

Each R^1 independently represents halogen (e.g. chlorine, fluorine, bromine or iodine), or C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkyl (e.g. methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, n-pentyl or n-hexyl) optionally substituted by at least one substituent (e.g. one, two or three substituents independently) selected from hydroxyl, halogen (e.g. chlorine, fluorine, bromine or iodine) and C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkoxy (e.g. methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy or n-butoxy).

In an embodiment of the invention, p is 0 or p is 1 and R^1 represents halogen, in particular chlorine.

In an embodiment of the invention, n is 1, 2, 3 or 4. In another embodiment, n is 1, 2 or 3. In yet another embodiment, n is 2.

Within each grouping, CR^5R^6, R^5 and R^6 each independently represent hydrogen, halogen (e.g. chlorine, fluorine, bromine or iodine) or C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkyl (e.g. methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, n-pentyl or n-hexyl), or R^5 and R^6 together with the carbon atom to which they are both attached form a C_3-C_8, preferably C_5-C_6, cycloalkyl ring (e.g. cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl or cyclohexyl).

In an embodiment of the invention, R^5 and R^6 each independently represent hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl, in particular methyl.

R^2 represents an unsaturated 4- to 9-membered, preferably 4- to 6-membered, ring system which may comprise at least one ring heteroatom (e.g. one, two, three or four ring heteroatoms independently) selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur, the ring system being optionally substituted with at least one substituent (e.g. one, two, three or four substituents independently) selected from halogen (e.g. chlorine, fluorine, bromine or iodine), $-COOR^{13}$, hydroxyl, $-NR^{14}R^{15}$, $-CONR^{16}R^{17}$, $-SO_2NR^{18}R^{19}$, $-NR^{20}SO_2R^{21}$, C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkyl (e.g. methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, n-pentyl or n-hexyl), C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkylamino (e.g. methylamino or ethylamino), di-C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkylamino (e.g. dimethylamino), C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkylcarbonyl (e.g. methylcarbonyl or ethylcarbonyl), C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkoxy (e.g. methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy or n-butoxy), C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkylcarbonyloxy (e.g. methylcarbonyloxy or ethylcarbonyloxy), C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkoxycarbonyl (e.g. methoxycarbonyl or ethoxycarbonyl), C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, hydroxyalkyl (e.g. $-CH_2OH$, $-CH_2CH_2OH$, $-CH_2CH_2CH_2OH$ or

-$CH(OH)CH_3$) and -$S(O)_mC_1$-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkyl where m is 0, 1 or 2 (e.g. methylthio, ethylthio, methylsulphinyl, ethylsulphinyl, methylsulphonyl or ethylsulphonyl)

In R^2, the unsaturated 4- to 9-membered ring system may be monocyclic or polycyclic (e.g. bicyclic) and may be partially or fully unsaturated. Examples of ring systems that may be used include one or more (in any combination) of cyclopentenyl, cyclohexenyl, phenyl, pyrazolyl, thiazolidinyl, indanyl, thienyl, isoxazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyrrolyl, furyl, thiazolyl, indolyl, imidazolyl, benzimidazolyl, triazolyl, tetrazolyl and pyridinyl. Preferred ring systems include phenyl, furyl, thienyl and pyridinyl.

In an embodiment of the invention, R^2 represents an unsaturated 4-, 5- or 6-membered ring optionally comprising one ring heteroatom selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur, the ring being optionally substituted with at least one substituent (e.g. one, two, three or four substituents independently) selected from halogen, -$COOR^{13}$, hydroxyl, -$NR^{14}R^{15}$, -$CONR^{16}R^{17}$, -$SO_2NR^{18}R^{19}$, -$NR^{20}SO_2R^{21}$, C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_1-C_4 alkylamino, di-C_1-C_4 alkylamino, C_1-C_4 alkylcarbonyl, C_1-C_4 alkoxy, C_1-C_4 alkylcarbonyloxy, C_1-C_4 alkoxycarbonyl, C_1-C_4 hydroxyalkyl and -$S(O)_mC_1$-C_4 alkyl where m is 0, 1 or 2.

In another embodiment of the invention, R^2 represents an unsaturated 6-membered ring optionally substituted with at least one substituent (e.g. one or two substituents independently) selected from halogen (particularly chlorine) and C_1-C_4 alkoxy (particularly methoxy).

Each R^4 independently represents halogen (e.g. chlorine, fluorine, bromine or iodine), or C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkyl (e.g. methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, n-pentyl or n-hexyl) optionally substituted by at least one substituent (e.g. one, two or three substituents independently) selected from hydroxyl, halogen (e.g. chlorine, fluorine, bromine or iodine) and C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkoxy (e.g. methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy or n-butoxy).

In an embodiment of the invention, p is 0 or p is 1 and R^1 represents halogen, in particular chlorine.

In an embodiment of the invention, n is 1, 2, 3 or 4. In another embodiment, n is 1, 2 or 3. In yet another embodiment, n is 2.

Within each grouping, CR^5R^6, R^5 and R^6 each independently represent hydrogen, halogen (e.g. chlorine, fluorine, bromine or iodine) or C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkyl (e.g. methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, n-pentyl or n-hexyl), or R^5 and R^6 together with the carbon atom to which they are both attached form a C_3-C_8, preferably C_5-C_6, cycloalkyl ring (e.g. cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl or cyclohexyl).

In an embodiment of the invention, R^5 and R^6 each independently represent hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl, in particular methyl.

R^2 represents an unsaturated 4- to 9-membered, preferably 4- to 6-membered, ring system which may comprise at least one ring heteroatom (e.g. one, two, three or four ring heteroatoms independently) selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur, the ring system being optionally substituted with at least one substituent (e.g. one, two, three or four substituents independently) selected from halogen (e.g. chlorine, fluorine, bromine or iodine), -$COOR^{13}$, hydroxyl, -$NR^{14}R^{15}$, -$CONR^{16}R^{17}$, -$SO_2NR^{18}R^{19}$, -$NR^{20}SO_2R^{21}$, C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkyl (e.g. methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, n-pentyl or n-hexyl), C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkylamino (e.g. methylamino or ethylamino), di-C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkylamino (e.g. dimethylamino), C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkylcarbonyl (e.g. methylcarbonyl or ethylcarbonyl), C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkoxy (e.g. methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy or n-butoxy), C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkylcarbonyloxy (e.g. methylcarbonyloxy or ethylcarbonyloxy), C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkoxycarbonyl (e.g. methoxycarbonyl or ethoxycarbonyl), C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, hydroxyalkyl (e.g. -CH_2OH, -CH_2CH_2OH, -$CH_2CH_2CH_2OH$ or

-$CH(OH)CH_3$) and -$S(O)_mC_1$-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkyl where m is 0, 1 or 2 (e.g. methylthio, ethylthio, methylsulphinyl, ethylsulphinyl, methylsulphonyl or ethylsulphonyl)

In R^2, the unsaturated 4- to 9-membered ring system may be monocyclic or polycyclic (e.g. bicyclic) and may be partially or fully unsaturated. Examples of ring systems that may be used include one or more (in any combination) of cyclopentenyl, cyclohexenyl, phenyl, pyrazolyl, thiazolidinyl, indanyl, thienyl, isoxazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyrrolyl, furyl, thiazolyl, indolyl, imidazolyl, benzimidazolyl, triazolyl, tetrazolyl and pyridinyl. Preferred ring systems include phenyl, furyl, thienyl and pyridinyl.

In an embodiment of the invention, R^2 represents an unsaturated 4-, 5- or 6-membered ring optionally comprising one ring heteroatom selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur, the ring being optionally substituted with at least one substituent (e.g. one, two, three or four substituents independently) selected from halogen, -$COOR^{13}$, hydroxyl, -$NR^{14}R^{15}$, -$CONR^{16}R^{17}$, -$SO_2NR^{18}R^{19}$, -$NR^{20}SO_2R^{21}$, C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_1-C_4 alkylamino, di-C_1-C_4 alkylamino, C_1-C_4 alkylcarbonyl, C_1-C_4 alkoxy, C_1-C_4 alkylcarbonyloxy, C_1-C_4 alkoxycarbonyl, C_1-C_4 hydroxyalkyl and -$S(O)_mC_1$-C_4 alkyl where m is 0, 1 or 2.

In another embodiment of the invention, R^2 represents an unsaturated 6-membered ring optionally substituted with at least one substituent (e.g. one or two substituents independently) selected from halogen (particularly chlorine) and C_1-C_4 alkoxy (particularly methoxy).

Each R^4 independently represents halogen (e.g. chlorine, fluorine, bromine or iodine), or C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkyl (e.g. methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, n-pentyl or n-hexyl) optionally substituted by at least one substituent (e.g. one, two or three substituents independently) selected from hydroxyl, halogen (e.g. chlorine, fluorine, bromine or iodine) and C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkoxy (e.g. methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy or n-butoxy).

In an embodiment of the invention, q is 0 or q is 1 and R^4 represents halogen, in particular chlorine.

In an embodiment of the invention, R^3 represents hydrogen or a group $-R^7$ or $-NR^7R^8$.

R^7 and R^8 each independently represent hydrogen, C_1-C_{10}, preferably C_1-C_6, alkyl (e.g. methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, n-pentyl, n-hexyl, n-heptyl, n-octyl, n-nonyl or n-decyl), C_3-C_8, preferably C_5-C_6, cycloalkyl (e.g. cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl or cyclohexyl) or a saturated or unsaturated 3- to 10-membered heterocyclic ring system comprising at least one ring heteroatom (e.g. one, two, three or four ring heteroatoms independently) selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur, the alkyl, cycloalkyl and heterocyclic ring system each being optionally substituted with at least one substituent (e.g. one, two, three or four substituents independently) selected from halogen (e.g. chlorine, fluorine, bromine or iodine), hydroxyl, C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkoxy (e.g. methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy or n-butoxy), C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkylthio (e.g. methylthio, ethylthio, n-propylthio or n-butylthio), C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, hydroxyalkyl (e.g. $-CH_2OH$, $-CH_2CH_2OH$, $-CH_2CH_2CH_2OH$ or $-CH(OH)CH_3$), C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, hydroxyalkoxy (e.g. $-O-CH_2CH_2OH$ or $-O-CH_2CH_2CH_2OH$), C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkoxycarbonyl (e.g. methoxycarbonyl or ethoxycarbonyl), C_3-C_8, preferably C_5-C_6, cycloalkyl (e.g. cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl or cyclohexyl), $-NR^9R^{10}$, $-COOR^{22}$, $-CONR^{23}R^{24}$, $-SO_2NR^{25}R^{26}$ and $-NR^{27}SO_2R^{28}$.

Examples of saturated or unsaturated 3- to 10-membered heterocyclic ring systems, which may be monocyclic or polycyclic (e.g. bicyclic), include one or more (in any combination) of pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, pyrazolyl, thiazolidinyl, thienyl, isoxazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyrrolyl, furanyl, thiazolyl, indolyl, quinolinyl, benzimidazolyl, triazolyl, tetrazolyl and pyridinyl.

In an embodiment of the invention, R^7 and R^8 each independently represent hydrogen or C_1-C_{10}, preferably C_1-C_6, alkyl optionally substituted with at least one substituent (e.g. one or two substituents independently) selected from halogen, hydroxyl, C_1-C_4 alkoxy, C_1-C_4 alkylthio, C_1-C_4 hydroxyalkyl, C_1-C_4 hydroxyalkoxy, C_1-C_4 alkoxycarbonyl, C_5-C_6 cycloalkyl, $-NR^9R^{10}$, $-COOR^{22}$, $-CONR^{23}R^{24}$, $-SO_2NR^{25}R^{26}$ and $-NR^{27}SO_2R^{28}$.

In a further embodiment, R^7 and R^8 each independently represent hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl optionally substituted by $-NR^9R^{10}$.

Alternatively, when R^3 represents $-NR^7R^8$, R^7 and R^8 may together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a 4- to 7-membered saturated heterocyclic ring that optionally further comprises one or two ring heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur and that optionally further comprises a bridging group (e.g. pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, morpholinyl, thiomorpholinyl or diazabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl), the heterocyclic ring being optionally substituted with at least one substituent (e.g. one, two, three or four substituents independently) selected from halogen (e.g. chlorine, fluorine, bromine or iodine), hydroxyl, C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkoxy (e.g. methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy or n-butoxy), C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkylthio (e.g. methylthio, ethylthio, n-propylthio or n-butylthio), C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, hydroxyalkyl (e.g. $-CH_2OH$, $-CH_2CH_2OH$, $-CH_2CH_2CH_2OH$ or $-CH(OH)CH_3$), C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, hydroxyalkoxy (e.g. $-O-CH_2CH_2OH$ or $-O-CH_2CH_2CH_2OH$), C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkoxycarbonyl (e.g. methoxycarbonyl or ethoxycarbonyl), C_3-C_8, preferably C_5-C_6, cycloalkyl (e.g. cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl or cyclohexyl), $-NR^{11}R^{12}$, $-COOR^{29}$, $-CONR^{30}R^{31}$, $-SO_2NR^{32}R^{33}$ and $-NR^{34}SO_2R^{35}$.

In an embodiment of the invention, R^7 and R^8 together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a 5- to 6-membered saturated heterocyclic ring that optionally further comprises a ring nitrogen atom, the heterocyclic ring being optionally substituted

with at least one substituent (e.g. one or two substituents independently) selected from halogen, hydroxyl, C_1-C_4 alkoxy, C_1-C_4 alkylthio, C_1-C_4 hydroxyalkyl, C_1-C_4 hydroxyalkoxy, C_1-C_4 alkoxycarbonyl, C_5-C_6 cycloalkyl, $-NR^{11}R^{12}$, $-COOR^{29}$, $-CONR^{30}R^{31}$, $-SO_2NR^{32}R^{33}$ and $-NR^{34}SO_2R^{35}$.

In another embodiment, R^7 and R^8 together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a 5- to 6-membered saturated heterocyclic ring that optionally further comprises a ring nitrogen atom, the heterocyclic ring being optionally substituted by $-NR^{11}R^{12}$.

R^9 and R^{10} each independently represent hydrogen or a C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkylcarbonyl (e.g. methylcarbonyl or ethylcarbonyl), C_2-C_7 alkenyl (e.g. ethenyl, prop-1-enyl, prop-2-enyl, but-1-enyl, pent-1-enyl, hex-1-enyl, hept-1-enyl or 2-methyl-pent-2-enyl) or C_1-C_7, preferably C_1-C_4, alkyl (e.g. methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, n-pentyl, n-hexyl and n-heptyl) group, each group being optionally substituted with at least one substituent (e.g. one, two, three or four substituents independently) selected from hydroxyl, $-NR^{36}R^{37}$, $-COOR^{38}$, $-CONR^{39}R^{40}$, $-SO_2NR^{41}R^{42}$, $-NR^{43}SO_2R^{44}$, C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkylamino (e.g. methylamino or ethylamino), di-C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkylamino (e.g. dimethylamino), C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkoxy (e.g. methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy or n-butoxy), C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkylthio (e.g. methylthio, ethylthio, n-propylthio or n-butylthio), C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkoxycarbonyl (e.g. methoxycarbonyl or ethoxycarbonyl) and a saturated or unsaturated 3- to 10-membered ring system which may comprise at least one ring heteroatom (e.g. one, two, three or four ring heteroatoms independently) selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur, the ring system in turn being optionally substituted with at least one substituent (e.g. one, two, three or four substituents independently) selected from halogen (e.g. chlorine, fluorine, bromine or iodine), hydroxyl, oxo, carboxyl, cyano, C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkyl (e.g. methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, n-pentyl or n-hexyl) and C_1-C_6,

preferably C_1-C_4, hydroxyalkyl (e.g. -CH_2OH, -CH_2CH_2OH, -$CH_2CH_2CH_2OH$ or -$CH(OH)CH_3$).

Examples of saturated or unsaturated 3- to 10-membered ring systems, which may be monocyclic or polycyclic (e.g. bicyclic), include one or more (in any combination) of cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, bicyclo[2.2.1]heptyl, cyclopentenyl, cyclohexenyl, phenyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, morpholinyl, thiomorpholinyl, diazabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl, pyrazolyl, thiazolidinyl, indanyl, thienyl, isoxazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyrrolyl, furyl, thiazolyl, indolyl, imidazolyl, benzimidazolyl, triazolyl, tetrazolyl and pyridinyl.

In an embodiment of the invention, R^9 and R^{10} each independently represent hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl optionally substituted with at least one substituent (e.g. one or two substituents independently) selected from hydroxyl, $-NR^{36}R^{37}$, $-COOR^{38}$, $-CONR^{39}R^{40}$, $-SO_2NR^{41}R^{42}$, $-NR^{43}SO_2R^{44}$, C_1-C_4 alkylamino, di-C_1-C_4 alkylamino, C_1-C_4 alkoxy, C_1-C_4 alkylthio, C_1-C_4 alkoxycarbonyl and a saturated or unsaturated 5- to 10-membered ring system which may comprise at least one ring heteroatom (e.g. one, two, three or four ring heteroatoms independently) selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur, the ring system in turn being optionally substituted with at least one substituent (e.g. one or two substituents independently) selected from halogen, hydroxyl, oxo, carboxyl, cyano, C_1-C_4 alkyl and C_1-C_4 hydroxyalkyl.

In another embodiment, R^9 and R^{10} each independently represent hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl optionally substituted with at least one substituent (e.g. one or two substituents independently) selected from hydroxyl (e.g. methyl, ethyl, -CH_2CH_2OH or -$CH_2CH_2CH_2OH$).

Alternatively, R^9 and R^{10} may together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a 4- to 7-membered saturated heterocyclic ring that optionally further comprises one or two ring heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur (e.g.

pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, morpholinyl or thiomorpholinyl), the heterocyclic ring being optionally substituted with at least one substituent (e.g. one, two or three substituents independently) selected from $-OR^{54}$, $-NR^{55}R^{56}$, $-(CH_2)_t-NR^{57}R^{58}$ where t is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6, $-COOR^{59}$, $-CONR^{60}R^{61}$, $-SO_2NR^{62}R^{63}$, $-NR^{64}SO_2R^{65}$, C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkylamino (e.g. methylamino or ethylamino), di-C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkylamino (e.g. dimethylamino), C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkoxy (e.g. methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy or n-butoxy), C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkylthio (e.g. methylthio, ethylthio, n-propylthio or n-butylthio) and C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkoxycarbonyl (e.g. methoxycarbonyl or ethoxycarbonyl)

R^{11} and R^{12} each independently represent hydrogen or a C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkylcarbonyl (e.g. methylcarbonyl or ethylcarbonyl), C_2-C_7 alkenyl (e.g. ethenyl, prop-1-enyl, prop-2-enyl, but-1-enyl, pent-1-enyl, hex-1-enyl, hept-1-enyl or 2-methyl-pent-2-enyl) or C_1-C_7, preferably C_1-C_4, alkyl (e.g. methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, n-pentyl, n-hexyl and n-heptyl) group, each group being optionally substituted with at least one substituent (e.g. one, two, three or four substituents independently) selected from hydroxyl, $-NR^{45}R^{46}$, $-COOR^{47}$, $-CONR^{48}R^{49}$, $-SO_2NR^{50}R^{51}$, $-NR^{52}SO_2R^{53}$, $-NR^{66}C(O)R^{67}$, C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkylamino (e.g. methylamino or ethylamino), di-C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkylamino (e.g. dimethylamino), C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkoxy (e.g. methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy or n-butoxy), C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkylthio (e.g. methylthio, ethylthio, n-propylthio or n-butylthio) and C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkoxycarbonyl (e.g. methoxycarbonyl or ethoxycarbonyl).

In an embodiment of the invention, R^{11} and R^{12} each independently represent hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl optionally substituted with at least one substituent (e.g. one or two substituents independently) selected from hydroxyl, $-NR^{45}R^{46}$, $-COOR^{47}$, $-CONR^{48}R^{49}$, $-SO_2NR^{50}R^{51}$, $-NR^{52}SO_2R^{53}$, $-NR^{66}C(O)R^{67}$, C_1-C_4 alkylamino, di-C_1-C_4 alkylamino, C_1-C_4 alkoxy, C_1-C_4 alkylthio and C_1-C_4 alkoxycarbonyl.

In another embodiment, R^{11} and R^{12} each independently represent hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl optionally substituted with at least one substituent (e.g. one or two substituents independently) selected from hydroxyl (e.g. methyl, ethyl, $-CH_2CH_2OH$ or $-CH_2CH_2CH_2OH$).

R^{13}, R^{14}, R^{15}, R^{16}, R^{17}, R^{18}, R^{19}, R^{20} and R^{21} each independently represent hydrogen or C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkyl (e.g. methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, n-pentyl or n-hexyl) optionally substituted by at least one substituent (e.g. one, two or three substituents independently) selected from hydroxyl, halogen (e.g. chlorine, fluorine, bromine or iodine) and C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkoxy (e.g. methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy or n-butoxy).

R^{22}, R^{23}, R^{24}, R^{25}, R^{26}, R^{27}, R^{28}, R^{29}, R^{30}, R^{31}, R^{32}, R^{33}, R^{34} and R^{35} each independently represent hydrogen or C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkyl (e.g. methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, n-pentyl or n-hexyl) optionally substituted by at least one substituent (e.g. one, two or three substituents independently) selected from hydroxyl, halogen (e.g. chlorine, fluorine, bromine or iodine) and C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkoxy (e.g. methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy or n-butoxy).

R^{36}, R^{37}, R^{38}, R^{39}, R^{40}, R^{41}, R^{42}, R^{43}, R^{44}, R^{45}, R^{46}, R^{47}, R^{48}, R^{49}, R^{50}, R^{51}, R^{52} and R^{53} each independently represent hydrogen or C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkyl (e.g. methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, n-pentyl or n-hexyl) optionally substituted by at least one substituent (e.g. one, two or three substituents independently) selected from hydroxyl, halogen (e.g. chlorine, fluorine, bromine or iodine) and C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkoxy (e.g. methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy or n-butoxy).

R^{54}, R^{55}, R^{56}, R^{57}, R^{58}, R^{59}, R^{60}, R^{61}, R^{62}, R^{63}, R^{64}, R^{65}, R^{66} and R^{67} each independently represent hydrogen or C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkyl (e.g. methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, n-pentyl or n-hexyl) optionally substituted by at least one substituent (e.g. one, two or three substituents independently) selected from

hydroxyl, halogen (e.g. chlorine, fluorine, bromine or iodine) and C_1-C_6, preferably C_1-C_4, alkoxy (e.g. methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy or n-butoxy).

In an embodiment of the invention:

p is 0 or 1;

R^1 represents halogen;

X is C(O)NH or NHC(O);

n is 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5;

within each grouping, CR^5R^6, R^5 and R^6 each independently represent hydrogen or C_1-C_6 alkyl;

R^2 represents an unsaturated 4- to 6-membered ring system which may comprise at least one ring heteroatom selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur, the ring system being optionally substituted with at least one substituent selected from halogen and C_1-C_6 alkoxy;

R^3 represents hydrogen or a group $-R^7$ or $-NR^7R^8$;

q is 0;

R^7 and R^8 each independently represent hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl optionally substituted by $-NR^9R^{10}$, or

alternatively, R^7 and R^8 together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a 5- to 6-membered saturated heterocyclic ring that optionally further comprises a ring nitrogen atom, the heterocyclic ring being optionally substituted by $-NR^{11}R^{12}$;

R^9 and R^{10} each independently represent hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl optionally substituted with at least one substituent selected from hydroxyl; and

R^{11} and R^{12} each independently represent hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl optionally substituted with at least one substituent selected from hydroxyl.

In a further embodiment of the invention:

p is 0 or 1;

R^1 represents chlorine;

X is C(O)NH or NHC(O);

n is 2;

within each grouping, CR^5R^6, R^5 and R^6 each independently represent hydrogen or methyl;

R^2 represents phenyl optionally substituted with one or two substituents selected from chlorine and methoxy;

R^3 represents hydrogen or a group $-R^7$ or $-NR^7R^8$;

q is 0;

R^7 and R^8 each independently represent hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl optionally substituted by $-NR^9R^{10}$, or

alternatively, R^7 and R^8 together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a 5- to 6-membered saturated heterocyclic ring that optionally further comprises a ring nitrogen atom, the heterocyclic ring being optionally substituted by $-NR^{11}R^{12}$;

R^9 and R^{10} each independently represent hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl optionally substituted with at least one substituent selected from hydroxyl; and

R^{11} and R^{12} each independently represent hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl optionally substituted with at least one substituent selected from hydroxyl.

Examples of compounds of the invention include:

6-Chloro-2-methyl-*N*-[(2*R*)-2-phenylpropyl]-5-quinolinecarboxamide, hydrochloride,

6-Chloro-2-methyl-*N*-[(2*S*)-2-phenylpropyl]-5-quinolinecarboxamide, hydrochloride,

(β*R*)-*N*-[6-Chloro-2-[methyl[3-(methylamino)propyl]amino]-5-quinolinyl]-β-methyl-benzenepropanamide ditrifluoroacetate,

(β*R*)-*N*-[6-Chloro-2-(1-piperazinyl)-5-quinolinyl]-β-methyl-benzenepropanamide,

6-Chloro-2-methyl-*N*-(2-phenylethyl)-5-quinolinecarboxamide,

(β*R*)-*N*-[6-Chloro-2-[3-(ethylamino)propyl]-5-quinolinyl]-β-methyl-benzenepropanamide dihydrochloride,

(β*R*)-*N*-[6-Chloro-2-[3-[(3-hydroxypropyl)amino]propyl]-5-quinolinyl]-β-methyl-benzenepropanamide,

3,4-Dichloro-α-methyl-*N*-5-quinolinyl-benzenepropanamide,

(β*R*)-*N*-[6-Chloro-2-[[2-[(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]ethyl]amino]-5-quinolinyl]-β-methyl-benzenepropanamide dihydrochloride,

2-Chloro-*N*-[6-chloro-2-(1-piperazinyl)-5-quinolinyl]-benzenepropanamide dihydrochloride,

2,4-Dichloro-*N*-[6-chloro-2-(1-piperazinyl)-5-quinolinyl]-benzenepropanamide dihydrochloride,

4-Chloro-*N*-[6-chloro-2-(1-piperazinyl)-5-quinolinyl]-benzenepropanamide dihydrochloride,

(β*R*)-*N*-[2-[(3*S*)-3-Amino-1-pyrrolidinyl]-6-chloro-5-quinolinyl]-β-methyl-benzenepropanamide,

N-[6-Chloro-2-(1-piperazinyl)-5-quinolinyl]-2-methoxy-benzenepropanamide,

(β*R*)-*N*-[6-Chloro-2-[(3*S*)-3-[(3-hydroxypropyl)amino]-1-pyrrolidinyl]-5-quinolinyl]-β-methyl-benzenepropanamide,

and all their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, prodrugs and solvates.

Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable salts of compounds of formula (I) include acid addition salts such as methanesulphonate, fumarate, hydrochloride, hydrobromide, citrate, maleate and salts formed with phosphoric and sulphuric acid. In another aspect, where the compound is sufficiently acidic, suitable salts include base salts such as an alkali metal salt for example sodium, an alkaline earth metal salt for example calcium or magnesium, an organic amine salt for example triethylamine, morpholine, *N*-methylpiperidine, *N*-ethylpiperidine, procaine, dibenzylamine, *N,N*-dibenzylethylamine or amino acids for example lysine. There may be more than one cation or anion depending on the number of charged functions and the valency of the cations or anions. A preferred pharmaceutically acceptable salt is a hydrochloride salt.

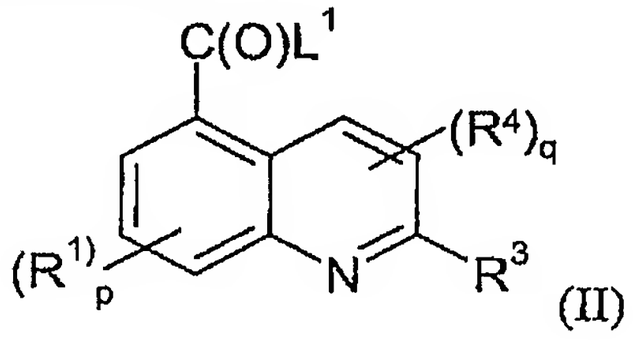
Suitable prodrugs of compounds of formula (I) are compounds which are hydrolysed *in vivo* to form compounds of formula (I). Thus for example where compounds of formula (I) include a carboxy group, these may be in the form of pharmaceutically acceptable esters or amides.

Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable esters of formula (I) for carboxy groups include C_{1-6}alkyl esters, for example methyl or ethyl; C_{1-6}alkoxymethyl esters, for example methoxymethyl; C_{1-6}alkanoyloxymethyl esters, for example pivaloyloxymethyl; phthalidyl esters; C_{3-8}cycloalkoxycarbonyloxyC_{1-6}alkyl esters, for example 1-cyclohexylcarbonyloxyethyl; 1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethyl esters, for example 5-methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethyl; C_{1-6}alkoxycarbonyloxyethyl esters, for example 1-methoxycarbonyloxyethyl; aminocarbonylmethyl esters and mono- or di- N-(C_{1-6}alkyl) versions thereof, for example N,N-dimethylaminocarbonylmethyl esters and N-ethylaminocarbonylmethyl esters; and may be formed at any carboxy group in the compounds of this invention. An *in vivo* cleavable ester of a compound of the invention containing a hydroxy group is, for example, a pharmaceutically-acceptable ester which is cleaved in the human or animal body to produce the parent hydroxy group. Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable esters for hydroxy include C_{1-6}alkanoyl esters, for example acetyl esters; and benzoyl esters wherein the phenyl group may be substituted with aminomethyl or N- substituted mono- or di- C_{1-6}alkyl aminomethyl, for example 4-aminomethylbenzoyl esters and 4-N,N-dimethylaminomethylbenzoyl esters.

Pharmaceutically acceptable amides are similarly *in-vivo* hydrolysable to yield the parent acid, and include C_{1-6}alkylamides such as acetamide.

The present invention further provides a process for the preparation of a compound of formula (I) as defined above, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug or solvate thereof, which comprises

(a) reacting a compound of formula



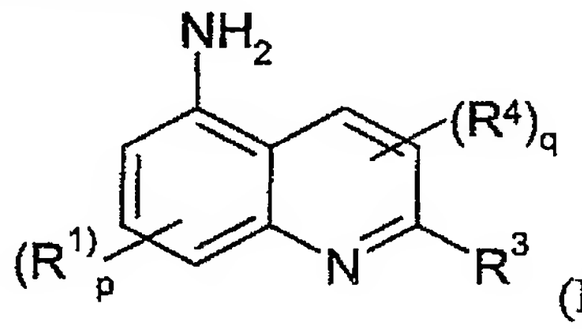
(II)

wherein L^1 represents a leaving group (e.g. hydroxyl or halogen) and p, q, R^1, R^3 and R^4 are as defined in formula (I), with a compound of formula

(III)

wherein n, R^2, R^5 and R^6 are as defined in formula (I); or

(b) reacting a compound of formula



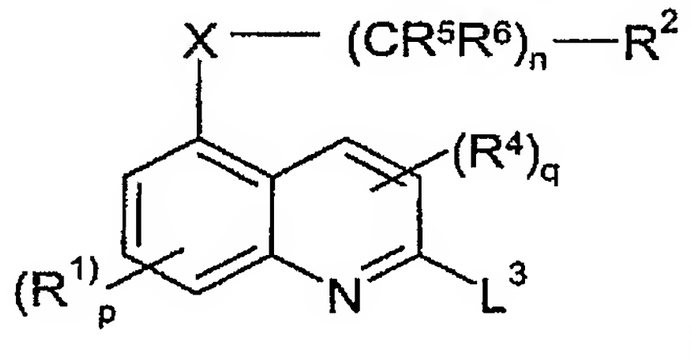
(IV)

wherein p, q, R^1, R^3 and R^4 are as defined in formula (I), with a compound of formula

(V)

wherein L^2 represents a leaving group (e.g. hydroxyl or halogen) and n, R^2, R^5 and R^6 are as defined in formula (I); or

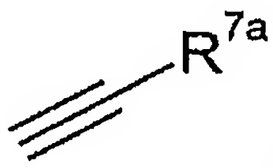
(c) when R^3 represents a group $-NR^7R^8$, reacting a compound of formula



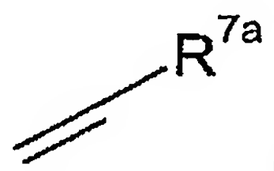
(VI)

wherein L^3 is a leaving group (e.g. halogen, paratoluenesulphonate or methanesulphonate) and n, p, q, X, R^1, R^2, R^4, R^5 and R^6 are as defined in formula (I), with a compound of formula (VII), H-NR^7R^8, wherein R^7 and R^8 are as defined in formula (I); or

(d) when R^3 represents a group R^7 where R^7 is an optionally substituted C_3-C_{10} alkyl group, reacting a compound of formula (VI) as defined in (c) above with a compound of formula



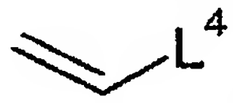
(VIII) or



(IX)

wherein R^{7a} represents a C_1-C_8 alkyl group optionally substituted as defined for R^7 in formula (I), optionally followed by a hydrogenation reaction; or

(e) when R^3 represents a group R^7 where R^7 is $-(CH_2)_2NR^9R^{10}$, reacting a compound of formula (VI) as defined in (c) above with a compound of formula



(X)

wherein L^4 is a leaving group (eg. trialkyltin, dialkylboron or zinc), followed by reaction with a compound of formula (XI), HNR^9R^{10}, wherein R^9 and R^{10} are as defined in formula (I); or

(f) when R^3 represents a group R^7 where R^7 is $-CH_2NR^9R^{10}$, reacting a compound of formula (VI) as defined in (c) above with a compound of formula (X) as defined in (e) above, followed by an oxidation reaction and then by reaction with a compound of formula (XI) as defined in (e) above under reductive amination conditions;

and optionally after (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) or (f) carrying out one or more of the following:

- converting the compound obtained to a further compound of the invention
- forming a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug or solvate of the compound.

In processes (a) and (b) the coupling reaction is conveniently carried out in an organic solvent such as acetone, dichloromethane, *N,N*-dimethylformamide or 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone. If L^1 or L^2 represents a hydroxyl group, it may be necessary or desirable to use a coupling agent such as bromo-tris-pyrrolidino-phosphonium hexafluorophosphate (PyBroP).

In process (c) the reaction may be performed in an organic solvent such as acetonitrile, *N,N*-dimethylformamide or 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone, and in the presence of a suitable base such as sodium hydride, triethylamine or potassium carbonate.

In process (d), if the compound of formula (VI) is reacted with a compound of formula (VIII), then the reaction is conveniently carried out in an organic solvent such as acetonitrile, e.g. at ambient temperature (20°C), in the presence of catalytic bistriphenylphosphine dichloride palladium(0), copper (I) iodide and a base (e.g. triethylamine). The subsequent hydrogenation reaction may use hydrogen gas with a catalyst such as 5% rhodium on carbon in a solvent, for example, ethyl acetate or ethanol, and at a pressure of 3 bar.

Alternatively, if the compound of formula (VI) is reacted with a compound of formula (IX), then it is preferred if the compound of formula (IX) is pre-treated by reaction with a hydroborating reagent (e.g. 9-borabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane or catecholborane) in an organic solvent such as diethyl ether or tetrahydrofuran at a temperature in the range from, e.g. 0°C to 80°C, in particular from 60°C to 70°C, for about 2 to 3 hours. The pre-treated compound is then reacted with the compound of formula (VI) in the presence of a suitable base (e.g. sodium hydroxide or tri-potassium orthophosphate) and a palladium catalyst (e.g. dichloro[1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]palladium (II) dichloromethane adduct, or *tetrakis*(triphenylphosphine)palladium (0)), typically at a temperature in the range from 25°C to 90°C, particularly from 60°C to 70°C, for about 2 to 24 hours.

In process (e), the reaction with the vinyl compound of formula (X) may conveniently be carried out in a solvent such as *N*,*N*-dimethylformamide and in the presence of catalytic dichloro*bis*(triphenylphosphine) palladium, at elevated temperature, e.g. at about 70°C. The subsequent addition reaction with the compound of formula (XI) may be performed under acidic or basic conditions, for example, in acetic acid in a solvent such as methanol or *iso*propanol at elevated temperature, e.g. at about 100°C.

In process (f), the reaction of the vinyl compound of formula (X) may be performed by procedures analogous to those outlined in the previous paragraph on process (e). The subsequent oxidation reaction may be carried out under standard conditions, for example, by using ozone followed by treatment with dimethylsulfide or triphenylphosphine in a

suitable solvent such as dichloromethane, or, by using osmium tetroxide and sodium periodate in a suitable solvent such as 1,4-dioxane and water. The reductive amination step may be conveniently carried out in the presence of a reducing agent such as sodium cyanoborohydride, triacetoxyborohydride or sodium borohydride, in a polar solvent such as methanol, ethanol or dichloromethane either alone or in combination with acetic acid.

Compounds of formulae (II), (III), (IV), (V), (VI), (VII), (VIII), (IX), (X) and (XI) are either commercially available, are known in the literature or may be prepared using known techniques.

Compounds of formula (I) can be converted into further compounds of formula (I) using standard procedures. For example, compounds of formula (I) in which R^1 represents a halogen atom may be converted to a corresponding compound of formula (I) in which R^1 represents a C_1-C_6 alkyl group by reaction with an alkyl Grignard reagent (e.g. methyl magnesium bromide) in the presence of a catalyst such as [1,3-bis(diphenylphosphino)propane]dichloronickel (II) in a solvent such as tetrahydrofuran.

It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that in the processes of the present invention certain functional groups such as hydroxyl or amino groups in the starting reagents or intermediate compounds may need to be protected by protecting groups. Thus, the preparation of the compounds of formula (I) may involve, at various stages, the addition and removal of one or more protecting groups.

The protection and deprotection of functional groups is described in 'Protective Groups in Organic Chemistry', edited by J.W.F. McOmie, Plenum Press (1973) and 'Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis', 3rd edition, T.W. Greene and P.G.M. Wuts, Wiley-Interscience (1999).

The compounds of formula (I) above may be converted to a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, preferably an acid addition salt such as a hydrochloride,

hydrobromide, phosphate, acetate, fumarate, maleate, tartrate, citrate, oxalate, methanesulphonate or *p*-toluenesulphonate, or an alkali metal salt such as a sodium or potassium salt. Other pharmaceutically acceptable salts, as well as prodrugs such as pharmaceutically acceptable esters and pharmaceutically acceptable amides may be prepared using conventional methods.

Certain compounds of formula (I) are capable of existing in stereoisomeric forms. It will be understood that the invention encompasses all geometric and optical isomers of the compounds of formula (I) and mixtures thereof including racemates. Tautomers and mixtures thereof also form an aspect of the present invention.

The compounds of the present invention are advantageous in that they possess pharmacological activity. They are therefore indicated as pharmaceuticals for use in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, psoriasis, allergic dermatitis, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), hyperresponsiveness of the airway, septic shock, glomerulonephritis, inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, atherosclerosis, growth and metastases of malignant cells, myoblastic leukaemia, diabetes, Alzheimer's disease, meningitis, osteoporosis, burn injury, ischaemic heart disease, stroke, varicose veins, sarcoidosis, rhinitis, acute and chronic pain, multiple sclerosis, myeloma, bone loss associated with malignancy and inflammatory and neurodegenerative diseases of the eye such as scleritis, episcleritis, uveitis, Sjogrens syndrome-keratoconjuctivitis, sclerokeratitis, optic neuritis, diabetic retinopathy, retinitis pigmentosa and antimalarial-induced retinopathy.

Accordingly, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug or solvate thereof, as hereinbefore defined for use in therapy.

In another aspect, the invention provides the use of a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug or solvate thereof, as hereinbefore defined in the manufacture of a medicament for use in therapy.

In the context of the present specification, the term "therapy" also includes "prophylaxis" unless there are specific indications to the contrary. The terms "therapeutic" and "therapeutically" should be construed accordingly.

The invention further provides a method of effecting immunosuppression (e.g. in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, irritable bowel disease, atherosclerosis or psoriasis) which comprises administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug or solvate thereof, as hereinbefore defined to a patient.

The invention also provides a method of treating an obstructive airways disease (e.g. asthma or COPD) which comprises administering to a patient a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug or solvate thereof, as hereinbefore defined to a patient.

For the above-mentioned therapeutic uses the dosage administered will, of course, vary with the compound employed, the mode of administration, the treatment desired and the disorder indicated. The daily dosage of the compound of formula (I)/salt/prodrug/solvate ("active ingredient") may be in the range from 0.001 mg/kg to 30 mg/kg.

The compounds of formula (I) and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, prodrugs and solvates thereof may be used on their own but will generally be administered in the form of a pharmaceutical composition in which the formula (I) compound/salt/prodrug/solvate ("active ingredient") is in association with a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant, diluent or carrier. Depending on the mode of administration, the pharmaceutical composition will preferably comprise from 0.05 to 99 %w (per cent by weight), more preferably from 0.10

to 70 %w, of active ingredient, and, from 1 to 99.95 %w, more preferably from 30 to 99.90 %w, of a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant, diluent or carrier, all percentages by weight being based on total composition.

Thus, the present invention also provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug or solvate thereof, as hereinbefore defined in association with a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant, diluent or carrier.

The pharmaceutical composition of the invention may be administered topically (e.g. to the lung and/or airways or to the skin) in the form of solutions, suspensions, heptafluoroalkane aerosols and dry powder formulations; or systemically, e.g. by oral administration in the form of tablets, capsules, syrups, powders or granules, or by parenteral administration in the form of solutions or suspensions, or by subcutaneous administration or by rectal administration in the form of suppositories or transdermally.

The invention further relates to combination therapies for the treatment of any one of rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, osteoporosis, psoriasis, inflammatory bowel diseases, COPD, asthma, allergic rhinitis or cancer or the neurodegenerative diseases such as multiple sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease or stroke.

For the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, the compounds of the invention may be combined with "biological agents" such as TNF-α inhibitors such as anti-TNF monoclonal antibodies (such as Remicade, CDP-870 and Humira) and TNF receptor immunoglobulin molecules (such as Enbrel.reg.). IL-1 receptor antagonist (such as Anakinra) and IL-1 trap, IL-18 receptor, anti-IL-6 Ab, anti-CD20 Ab, anti-IL-15 Ab and CTLA4Ig.

Suitable agents to be used in combination include standard non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents (hereinafter NSAID's) such as piroxicam, diclofenac, propionic acids such as naproxen, flubiprofen, fenoprofen, ketoprofen and ibuprofen, fenamates such as

mefenamic acid, indomethacin, sulindac, apazone, pyrazolones such as phenylbutazone, salicylates such as aspirin. The COX-2 inhibitors (such as meloxicam, celecoxib , rofecoxib, valdecoxib and etoricoxib) and the cylco-oxygenase inhibiting nitric oxide donors (CINOD's) and the "disease modifying agents" (DMARDs) such as methotrexate, sulphasalazine, cyclosporine A, lefunomide; ciclesonide; hydroxychloroquine, d-penicillamine, auranofin or parenteral or oral gold.

The present invention still further relates to the combination of a compound of the invention together with a leukotriene biosynthesis inhibitor, 5-lipoxygenase (5-LO) inhibitor or 5-lipoxygenase activating protein (FLAP) antagonist selected from the group consisting of zileuton; ABT-761; fenleuton; tepoxalin; Abbott-79175; Abbott-85761; N-(5-substituted)-thiophene-2-alkylsulfonamides; 2,6-di-tert-butylphenol hydrazones; methoxytetrahydropyrans such as Zeneca ZD-2138; the compound SB-210661; pyridinyl-substituted 2n cyanonaphthalene compounds such as L-739,010; 2-cyanoquinoline compounds such as L-746,530; indole and quinoline compounds such as MK-591, MK-886, and BAY x 1005.

The present invention still further relates to the combination of a compound of the invention together with a receptor antagonists for leukotrienes LTB_4, LTC_4, LTD_4, and LTE_4 selected from the group consisting of the phenothiazin-3-ones such as L-651,392; amidino compounds such as CGS-25019c; benzoxalamines such as ontazolast; benzenecarboximidamides such as BIIL 284/260; and compounds such as zafirlukast, ablukast, montelukast, pranlukast, verlukast (MK-679), RG-12525, Ro-245913, iralukast (CGP 45715A), and BAY x 7195.

The present invention still further relates to the combination of a compound of the invention together with a PDE4 inhibitor including inhibitors of the isoform PDE4D.

The present invention still further relates to the combination of a compound of the invention together with a antihistaminic H_1 receptor antagonists including cetirizine,

loratadine, desloratadine, fexofenadine, astemizole, azelastine, and chlorpheniramine.

The present invention still further relates to the combination of a compound of the invention together with a gastroprotective H_2 receptor antagonist or the proton pump inhibitors (such as omeprazole)

The present invention still further relates to the combination of a compound of the invention together with an α_1- and α_2-adrenoceptor agonist vasoconstrictor sympathomimetic agent, including propylhexedrine, phenylephrine, phenylpropanolamine, pseudoephedrine, naphazoline hydrochloride, oxymetazoline hydrochloride, tetrahydrozoline hydrochloride, xylometazoline hydrochloride, and ethylnorepinephrine hydrochloride.

The present invention still further relates to the combination of a compound of the invention together with anticholinergic agents including ipratropium bromide; tiotropium bromide; oxitropium bromide; pirenzepine; and telenzepine.

The present invention still further relates to the combination of a compound of the invention together with a β_1- to β_4-adrenoceptor agonists including metaproterenol isoproterenol, isoprenaline, albuterol, salbutamol, formoterol, salmeterol, terbutaline, orciprenaline, bitolterol mesylate, and pirbuterol; or methylxanthanines including theophylline and aminophylline; sodium cromoglycate; or muscarinic receptor (M1, M2, and M3) antagonist.

The present invention still further relates to the combination of a compound of the invention together with other modulators of chemokine receptor function such as CCR1, CCR2, CCR2A, CCR2B, CCR3, CCR4, CCR5, CCR6, CCR7, CCR8, CCR9, CCR10 and CCR11 (for the C-C family); CXCR1, CXCR3, CXCR4 and CXCR5 (for the C-X-C family) and CX_3CR1 for the C-X_3-C family.

The present invention still further relates to the combination of a compound of the invention together with an insulin-like growth factor type I (IGF-1) mimetic.

The present invention still further relates to the combination of compound of the invention together with an inhaled glucocorticoid with reduced systemic side effects, including prednisone, prednisolone, flunisolide, triamcinolone acetonide, beclomethasone dipropionate, budesonide, fluticasone propionate, and mometasone furoate.

The present invention still further relates to the combination of a compound of the invention together with (a) tryptase inhibitors; (b) platelet activating factor (PAF) antagonists; (c) interleukin converting enzyme (ICE) inhibitors; (d) IMPDH inhibitors; (e) adhesion molecule inhibitors including VLA-4 antagonists; (f) cathepsins; (g) MAP kinase inhibitors; (h) glucose-6 phosphate dehydrogenase inhibitors; (i) kinin-B_1 - and B_2 - receptor antagonists; (j) anti-gout agents, e.g., colchicine; (k) xanthine oxidase inhibitors, e.g., allopurinol; (I) uricosuric agents, e.g., probenecid, sulfinpyrazone, and benzbromarone; (m) growth hormone secretagogues; (n) transforming growth factor (TGFβ); (o) platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF); (p) fibroblast growth factor, e.g., basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF); (q) granulocyte macrophage colony stimulating factor (GM-CSF); (r) capsaicin cream; (s) Tachykinin NK_1 and NK_3 receptor antagonists selected from the group consisting of NKP-608C; SB-233412 (talnetant); and D-4418; and (t) elastase inhibitors selected from the group consisting of UT-77 and ZD-0892 (u) induced nitric oxide synthase inhibitors (iNOS) or (v) chemoattractant receptor-homologous molecule expressed on TH2 cells, (CRTH2 antagonists).

The present invention still further relates to the combination of a compound of the invention together with an inhibitor of matrix metalloproteases (MMPs), i.e., the stromelysins, the collagenases, and the gelatinases, as well as aggrecanase; especially collagenase-1 (MMP-1), collagenase-2 (MMP-8), collagenase-3 (MMP-13), stromelysin-1 (MMP-3), stromelysin-2 (MMP-10), and stromelysin-3 (MMP-11).

The compounds of the invention can also be used in combination with existing therapeutic agents for the treatment of osteoarthritis. Suitable agents to be used in combination include standard non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents (hereinafter NSAID's) such as piroxicam, diclofenac, propionic acids such as naproxen, flubiprofen, fenoprofen, ketoprofen and ibuprofen, fenamates such as mefenamic acid, indomethacin, sulindac, apazone, pyrazolones such as phenylbutazone, salicylates such as aspirin, induced nitric oxide synthase inhibitors (iNOS inhibitors), COX-2 inhibitors such as celecoxib, valdecoxib, rofecoxib and etoricoxib, and the cylco-oxygenase inhibiting nitric oxide donors (CINOD's) analgesics (such as paracetamol and tramadol), cartilage sparing agents such as diacerein, doxycyline and glucosamine, and intra-articular therapies such as corticosteroids and hyaluronic acids such as hyalgan and synvisc.

The compounds of the invention can also be used in combination with existing therapeutic agents for the treatment of inflammatory bowel diseases (Ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease). Suitable agents to be used include sulphasalazine, 5-amino-salicylates, the thiopurines, azathioprine and 6-mecaptorurine and corticosteroids such as budesonide.

The compounds of the present invention may also be used in combination with anticancer agents such as endostatin and angiostatin or cytotoxic drugs such as adriamycin, daunomycin, cis-platinum, etoposide, taxol, taxotere and farnesyl transferase inhibitors, VegF inhibitors, COX-2 inhibitors and antimetabolites such as methotrexate, antineoplastic agents, especially antimitotic drugs including the vinca alkaloids such as vinblastine and vincristine.

The compounds of the invention may also be used in combination with antiviral agents such as Viracept, AZT, aciclovir and famciclovir, and antisepsis compounds such as Valant.

The compounds of the present invention may also be used in combination with cardiovascular agents such as calcium channel blockers, lipid lowering agents such as

statins, fibrates, beta-blockers, Ace inhibitors, Angiotensin-2 receptor antagonists and platelet aggregation inhibitors.

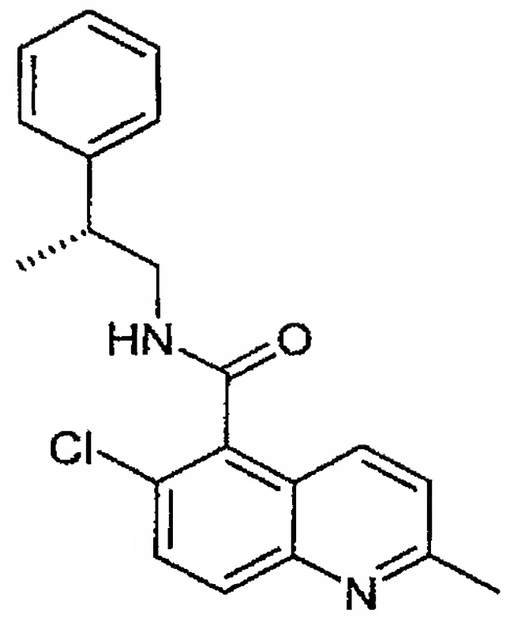
The compounds of the present invention may also be used in combination with CNS agents such as antidepressants (such as sertraline), anti-Parkinsonian drugs (such as deprenyl, L-dopa, Requip, Mirapex, MAOB inhibitors such as selegine and rasagiline, comP inhibitors such as Tasmar, A-2 inhibitors, dopamine reuptake inhibitors, NMDA antagonists, Nicotine agonists, Dopamine agonists and inhibitors of neuronal nitric oxide synthase), and anti Alzheimer's drugs such as donepezil, tacrine, COX-2 inhibitors, propentofylline or metryfonate.

The compounds of the present invention may also be used in combination with osteoporosis agents such as roloxifene, droloxifene, lasofoxifene or fosomax and immunosuppressant agents such as FK-506, rapamycin, cyclosporine, azathioprine, and methotrexate.

The present invention will now be further explained by reference to the following illustrative examples. In the examples the NMR spectra were measured on a Varian Unity spectrometer at a proton frequency of either 300 or 400 MHz. The MS spectra were measured on either an Agilent 1100 MSD G1946D spectrometer or a Hewlett Packard HP1100 MSD G1946A spectrometer. Preparative HPLC separations were performed using a Waters Symmetry® or Xterra® column using 0.1% aqueous trifluoroacetic acid: acetonitrile, 0.1% aqueous ammonia: acetonitrile or 0.1% ammonium acetate: acetonitrile as the eluant.

Example 1

6-Chloro-2-methyl-*N*-[(2*R*)-2-phenylpropyl]-5-quinolinecarboxamide, hydrochloride



(a) 6-Chloro-2-methyl-5-quinolinecarboxylic acid

Crotonaldehyde (1.50 mL) was added dropwise over a period of 1 hour to a mixture of 5-amino-2-chlorobenzoic acid (1.72 g), ferrous sulphate heptahydrate (0.77 g), sodium m nitrobenzenesulphonate (1.23 g) and concentrated hydrochloric acid (11 mL) at 95°C. The reaction mixture was heated for a further 15 minutes then filtered whilst still hot. The collected solid was extracted with boiling 2M aqueous hydrochloric acid solution (20 mL) and the extract combined with the filtrate. Ammonium acetate was then added to give a solution of pH 4, which was cooled in ice and the resultant precipitate collected by filtration and washed with water. The solid was dried in vacuo to give the sub-title compound (0.5 g) as a brown powder.

MS: APCI(+ve) 222/224 (M+1)

(b) 6-Chloro-2-methyl-*N*-[(2*R*)-2-phenylpropyl]-5-quinolinecarboxamide, hydrochloride

To a stirred solution of 6-chloro-2-methyl-5-quinolinecarboxylic acid (Example 1(a)) (250 mg) in dichloromethane (5 mL) at 0°C under nitrogen, was added *N,N*-dimethylformamide (1 drop) and oxalyl chloride (0.4 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour, then evaporated to dryness and redissolved in dichloromethane (3 mL). This solution was cooled to 0°C and a mixture of (*R*)-2-phenyl-1-propylamine (152 mg) and triethylamine (1 mL) in dichloromethane (2 mL) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 minutes then poured into saturated $NaHCO_3$ aq. (20 mL). The mixture was extracted with dichloromethane (3×20 mL) and the combined extracts were dried, filtered and evaporated. Purification (SiO_2, ethyl

acetate:*iso*hexane 1:1 as eluant) afforded the product which was converted to its hydrochloride salt by treatment with hydrochloric acid (4M in 1,4-dioxane) and recrystallised (ethanol / ethyl acetate) to give the title product (40 mg).

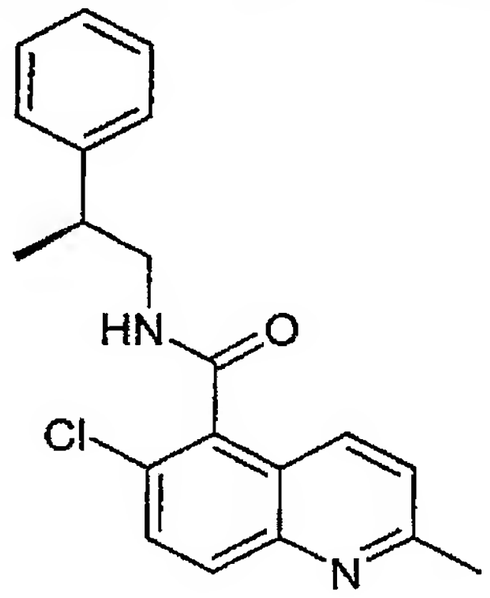
^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, d_6-DMSO) δ 8.87 (1H, s), 8.15 (1H, d), 7.92 (1H, d), 7.75-7.66 (1H, m), 7.58 (1H, d), 7.40-7.24 (5H, m), 3.81-3.66 (1H, m), 3.52-3.39 (1H, m), 3.13-3.02 (1H, m), 2.80 (3H, s), 1.29 (3H, d).

MS: APCI(+ve) 339/341 ($M+H^+$).

m.p. 190-192°C

Example 2

6-Chloro-2-methyl-*N*-[(2*S*)-2-phenylpropyl]-5-quinolinecarboxamide, hydrochloride



Prepared according to the method of Example 1, using 6-chloro-2-methyl-5-quinolinecarboxylic acid (Example 1(a)) (250 mg) and (*S*)-2-phenyl-1-propylamine (152 mg). Purification (SiO_2, ethyl acetate:*iso*hexane 1:1 as eluant) afforded the product which was converted to its hydrochloride salt by treatment with hydrochloric acid (4M in 1,4-dioxane) and recrystallised (ethanol / ethyl acetate) to give the title product (38 mg).

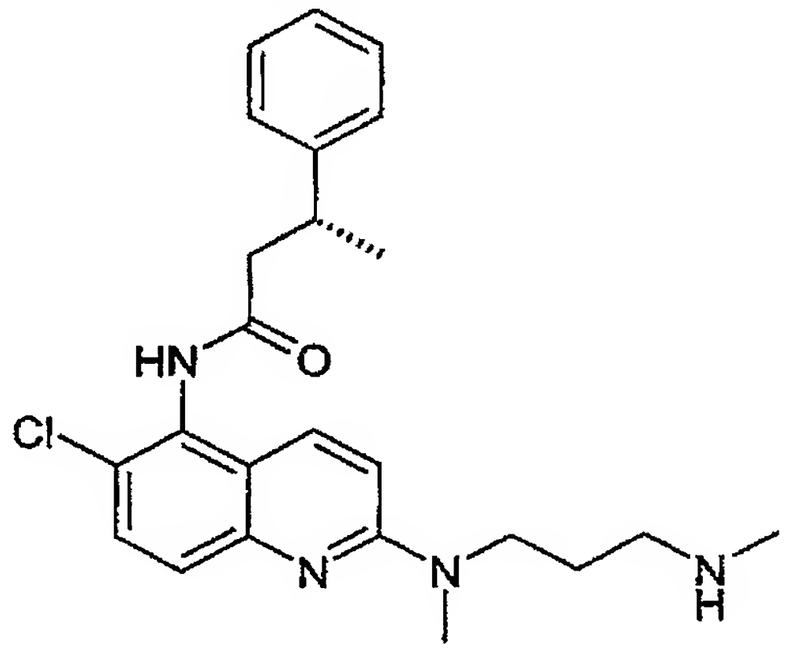
^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, d_6-DMSO) δ 8.89 (1H, t), 8.18 (1H, d), 7.94 (1H, d), 7.73 (1H, d), 7.60 (1H, d), 7.38-7.25 (5H, m), 3.80-3.68 (1H, m), 3.48-3.40 (1H, m), 3.14-3.04 (1H, m), 2.81 (3H, s), 1.29 (3H, d).

MS: APCI(+ve) 339/341 ($M+H^+$).

m.p. 182-185°C

Example 3

(β*R*)-*N*-[6-Chloro-2-[methyl[3-(methylamino)propyl]amino]-5-quinolinyl]-β-methyl-benzenepropanamide, ditrifluoroacetate



(a) 2,6-Dichloroquinolin-5-amine

6-Chloro-5-nitroquinoline 1-oxide (4 g) was added to phosphorus oxychloride (15 mL) at 0°C. The solution was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 12 hours. The excess phosphorus oxychloride was evaporated *in vacuo* and the residue dissolved in water (100 mL) / dichloromethane (100 mL). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer extracted with dichloromethane (2x50 mL). The combined extracts were dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to give a brown oil. The residue was dissolved in ethanol/water (1:1, 80 mL), ammonium chloride (2.8 g) and iron (2.8 g) added. The mixture was stirred at 65°C for 4 hours, cooled to room temperature and filtered. The resulting solid was suspended in dimethylsulphoxide (50 mL), methanol (50 mL) and aqueous hydrochloric acid added (2M, 100 mL). The resulting solid was removed by filtration and then treated with ether (50 mL) and *iso*hexane (50 mL). Evaporation of the mixture afforded the title compound as a solid (1 g).

^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, d_6-DMSO) δ 8.73 (1H, dd,); 7.62 (1H, d); 7.51 (1H, d); 7.13 (1H, dd); 6.36 (2H, s).

MS: APCI(+ve) 213.1/214.9 (M+1)

(b) (β*R*)-*N*-(2,6-Dichloro-5-quinolinyl)-β-methyl-benzenepropanamide

To a stirred solution of 2,6-dichloroquinolin-5-amine (prepared as described in (a) above) (450 mg) in *N*-methyl pyrrolidinone (6 mL) was added 4-*N,N*-dimethylaminopyridine (512 mg), (*R*)-3-phenylbutyric acid (515 mg) and PyBroP (2 g). The reaction mixture was heated to 50°C for 5 hours. The mixture was cooled to room temperature and poured into water (10 mL) which was subsequently acidified to pH1 with aqueous 2M hydrochloric acid. The resulting solution was extracted with dichloromethane (3x20 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried, filtered and evaporated. Purification (SiO_2, methanol:dichloromethane 1:10 as eluant) and recrystallisation (ethyl acetate) afforded the sub-title compound as a solid (400 mg).

^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, d_6-DMSO) δ 10.07 (1H, s), 7.90 (2H, s), 7.63-7.55 (1H, m), 7.47 (1H, d), 7.42-7.25 (5H, m), 3.36-3.27 (1H, m), 2.83 (1H, dd), 2.73 (1H, dd), 1.34 (3H, d).

(c) (β*R*)-*N*-[6-Chloro-2-[methyl[3-(methylamino)propyl]amino]-5-quinolinyl]-β-methyl-benzenepropanamide, ditrifluoroacetate

To a stirred solution of (β*R*)-*N*-(2,6-dichloro-5-quinolinyl)-β-methyl-benzenepropanamide (Example 3 (a)) (200 mg) and potassium carbonate (385 mg) in *N*-methyl pyrrolidinone (2 mL) was added *N,N'*-dimethyl-1,3-propanediamine (570 mg). The mixture was heated at 120°C for 1 hour after which it was cooled and poured into water. The mixture was extracted with dichloromethane and the combined extracts were dried, filtered and evaporated. Purification by HPLC (Waters Symmetry column using 25% to 95% acetonitrile in 0.1% aqueous trifluoroacetic acid) afforded the title product (250 mg).

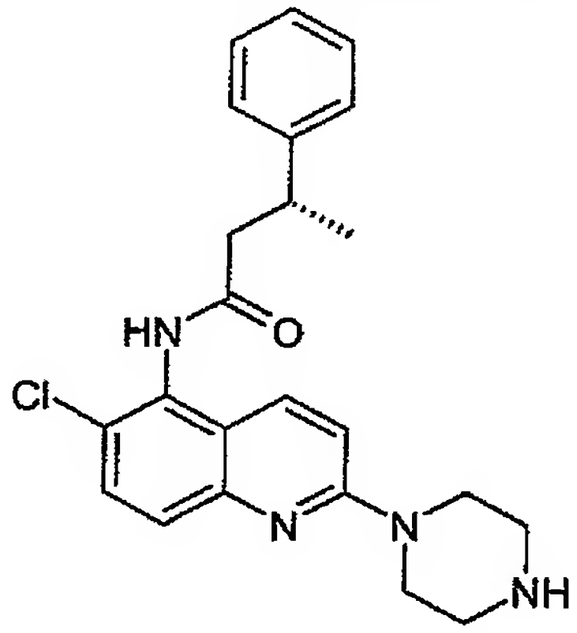
^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, d_6-DMSO) δ 9.91 (1H, s), 8.50 (1H, s), 7.73-7.55 (1H, m), 7.53-7.42 (1H, m), 7.40-7.31 (3H, m), 7.30-7.23 (2H, m), 7.13-7.02 (1H, m), 3.76 (2H, t), 3.31 (1H, q), 3.18 (3H, s), 2.99-2.87 (2H, m), 2.79 (1H, dd), 2.70 (1H, dd), 2.60-2.54 (3H, m), 1.93 (2H, quint.), 1.33 (3H, d).

MS: APCI(+ve) 425.2/427.2 ($M+H^+$).

m.p. 159-162°C

Example 4

(β*R*)-*N*-[6-Chloro-2-(1-piperazinyl)-5-quinolinyl]-β-methyl-benzenepropanamide



Prepared according to the method of Example 3(c), using (β*R*)-*N*-(2,6-dichloro-5-quinolinyl)-β-methyl-benzenepropanamide (Example 3(b)) (200 mg) and piperazine (580 mg). Purification (SiO_2, methanol:dichloromethane:ammonium hydroxide solution 15:85:1 as eluant) afforded the title compound as a solid (25 mg).

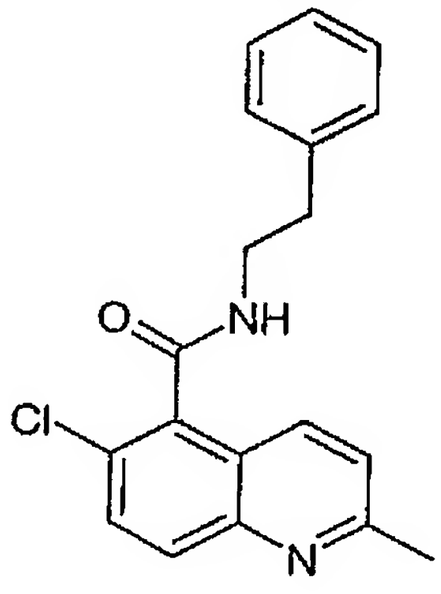
^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, d_6-DMSO) δ 9.79 (1H, s), 7.54 (1H, d), 7.44 (1H, d), 7.40-7.22 (6H, m), 7.07 (1H, d), 3.59 (4H, t), 3.38-3.25 (1H, m), 2.82-2.73 (5H, m), 2.68 (1H, dd), 1.33 (3H, d).

MS: APCI(+ve) 409.2/411.2 ($M+H^+$).

m.p. 194-196°C

Example 5

6-Chloro-2-methyl-*N*-(2-phenylethyl)-5-quinolinecarboxamide



Prepared according to the method of Example 1, using 6-chloro-2-methyl-5-quinolinecarboxylic acid (Example 1(a)) (60 mg) and benzeneethanamine (33 mg). Purification (SiO_2, ethyl acetate:*iso*hexane 3:7 as eluant) afforded the title compound as a solid (15 mg).

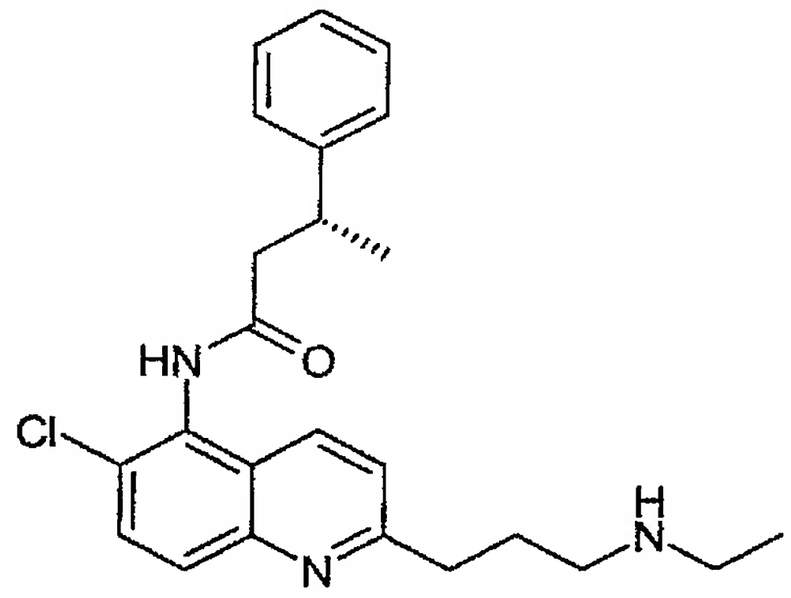
^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, d_6-DMSO) δ 8.81 (1H, t), 7.93 (1H, d), 7.73 (1H, d), 7.63 (1H, d), 7.40 (1H, d), 7.37-7.23 (5H, m), 3.65 (2H, q), 2.90 (2H, t), 2.65 (3H, s).

MS: APCI(+ve) 325/327 ($M+H^+$).

m.p. 170-172°C

Example 6

(β*R*)-*N*-[6-Chloro-2-[3-(ethylamino)propyl]-5-quinolinyl]-β-methyl-benzenepropanamide, dihydrochloride



(a) [3-[6-Chloro-5-[[(3*R*)-1-oxo-3-phenylbutyl]amino]-2-quinolinyl]propyl]ethyl-carbamic acid, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester

9-Borabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane dimer solution (2.7 mL, 0.5 M in tetrahydrofuran) was added to ethyl(2-propenyl)-carbamic acid, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (prepared as described in Example 7(iv) of WO 03/041707) (124 mg) at room temperature under nitrogen. The mixture was refluxed for 2 hours after which it was cooled to room temperature. Potassium phosphate (356 mg) in water (1 mL) was added and the mixture stirred for 15 minutes. (β*R*)-*N*-(2,6-Dichloro-5-quinolinyl)-β-methyl-benzenepropanamide (Example 3(b)) (200 mg) in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (2 mL) was added followed by *tetrakis*(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (7 mg). The reaction mixture was heated to

70°C for 2 hours under nitrogen. On cooling to room temperature the reaction mixture was filtered through diatomaceous earth and the tetrahydrofuran removed under vacuum. The resulting mixture was poured into water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts were dried, filtered and evaporated. Purification (SiO_2, ethyl acetate:*iso*hexane 30:70 as eluant) gave the sub-title compound (250 mg).

^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, d_6-DMSO) δ 9.94 (1H, s), 7.86 (1H, d), 7.77 (1H, d), 7.55-7.45 (1H, m), 7.45-7.21 (6H, m), 3.40-3.26 (1H, m), 3.25-3.09 (4H, m), 2.91-2.78 (3H, m), 2.76-2.65 (1H, m), 1.98-1.90 (2H, m), 1.44-1.27 (12H, m), 1.03 (3H, t).

(b) (β*R*)-*N*-[6-Chloro-2-[3-(ethylamino)propyl]-5-quinolinyl]-β-methyl-benzenepropanamide, dihydrochloride

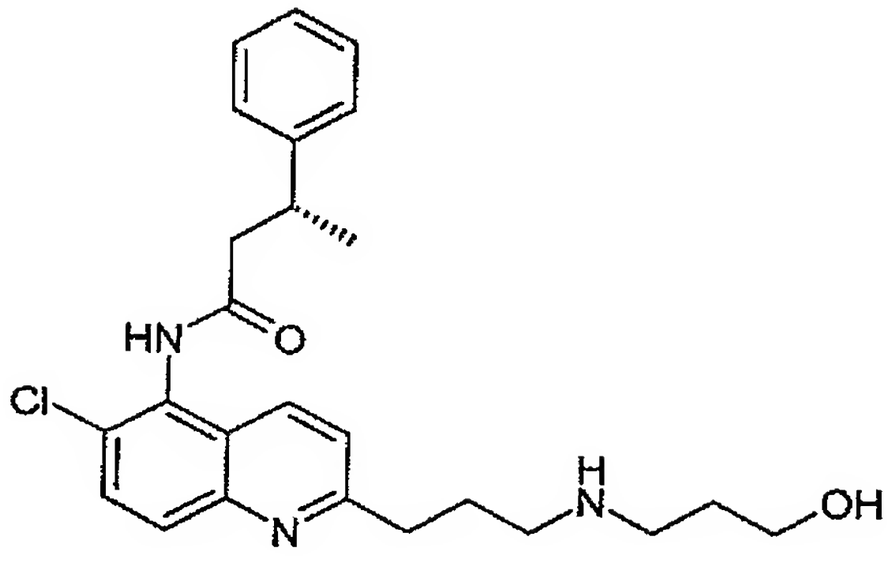
[3-[6-Chloro-5-[[(3*R*)-1-oxo-3-phenylbutyl]amino]-2-quinolinyl]propyl]ethyl-carbamic acid, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (Example 6(a)) was dissolved in dichloromethane (3 mL). Hydrochloric acid (HCl) in 1,4-dioxane (4M, 0.8 mL) was added and the mixture stirred for 2 hours. The resultant suspension was evaporated to dryness and recrystallised from methanol / ethyl acetate to give the title compound as a solid (170 mg).

^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, d_6-DMSO) δ 10.18 (1H, s), 8.90 (2H, s), 8.04 (1H, d), 7.92 (1H, d), 7.77-7.67 (1H, m), 7.52 (1H, d), 7.41-7.23 (5H, m), 3.39-3.27 (1H, m), 3.12 (2H, t), 3.02-2.81 (5H, m), 2.75 (1H, dd), 2.15 (2H, quint.), 1.34 (3H, d), 1.20 (3H, t).

MS: APCI(+ve) 410/412 ($M+H^+$).

Example 7

(β*R*)-*N*-[6-Chloro-2-[3-[(3-hydroxypropyl)amino]propyl]-5-quinolinyl]-β-methyl-benzenepropanamide



(a) [3-[6-Chloro-5-[[(3*R*)-1-oxo-3-phenylbutyl]amino]-2-quinolinyl]propyl][3-[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]oxy]propyl]-carbamic acid, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester

Prepared according to the method of example 6(a), using (β*R*)-*N*-(2,6-dichloro-5-quinolinyl)-β-methyl-benzenepropanamide (Example 3(b)) (200 mg) and [3-[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]oxy]propyl]-2-propenyl-carbamic acid, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (as described by I. Kadota, S. Saya, Y. Yamamoto, *Heterocycles*, (1997), Vol. 46, pages 335-348) (221 mg). Purification (SiO_2, ethyl acetate:*iso*hexane 1:4 as eluant) afforded the sub-title compound as a solid (300 mg).

^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.87 (1H, d), 7.62 (1H, d), 7.44-7.08 (5H, m), 7.15 (1H, s), 7.02 (1H, s), 3.62 (2H, t), 3.48 (1H, q), 3.28 (4H, s), 2.94-2.80 (4H, m 2.08-1.96 (2H, m), 1.74 (2H, s), 1.58 (3H, s), 1.45 (9H, s), 0.88 (9H, s), 0.04 (6H, s).

(b) (β*R*)-*N*-[6-Chloro-2-[3-[(3-hydroxypropyl)amino]propyl]-5-quinolinyl]-β-methyl-benzenepropanamide

[3-[6-Chloro-5-[[(3*R*)-1-oxo-3-phenylbutyl]amino]-2-quinolinyl]propyl][3-[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]oxy]propyl]-carbamic acid, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (Example 7(a)) was dissolved in dichloromethane (3 mL). HCl in 1,4-dioxane (4M, 1 mL) was added and the mixture stirred for 2 hours. The resultant suspension was evaporated to dryness and the residue was dissolved in dichloromethane (10 mL) and methanol (0.5 mL) and washed with aqueous sodium hydroxide (2M, 3 x 5 mL). The organics were dried, filtered and evaporated. Purification (SiO_2, methanol:dichloromethane:ammonium hydroxide solution 20:80:2 as eluant) afforded the title compound as a solid (85 mg).

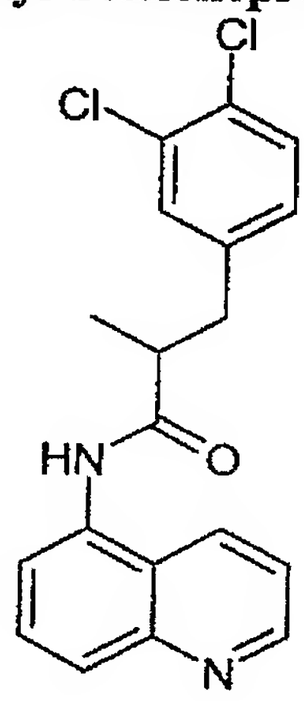
^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, d_6-DMSO) δ 9.94 (1H, s), 7.86 (1H, d), 7.77 (1H, d), 7.55-7.43 (1H, m), 7.42-7.23 (6H, m), 3.46 (2H, t), 3.40-3.21 (3H, m), 2.92 (2H, t), 2.82 (1H, dd), 2.72 (1H, dd), 2.58-2.47 (2H, m), 1.86 (2H, quint.), 1.55 (2H, quint.), 1.34 (3H, d).

MS: APCI(+ve) 440/442 ($M+H^+$).

m.p. 118-120°C

Example 8

3,4-Dichloro-α-methyl-*N*-5-quinolinyl-benzenepropanamide



Prepared according to the method of Example 1, using 5-aminoquinoline (200 mg) and 3,4-dichloro-α-methyl-benzenepropanoic acid (652 mg). Purification by HPLC (Symmetry - 0.1% aqueous ammonium acetate / acetonitrile) afforded the title compound as a solid (120 mg).

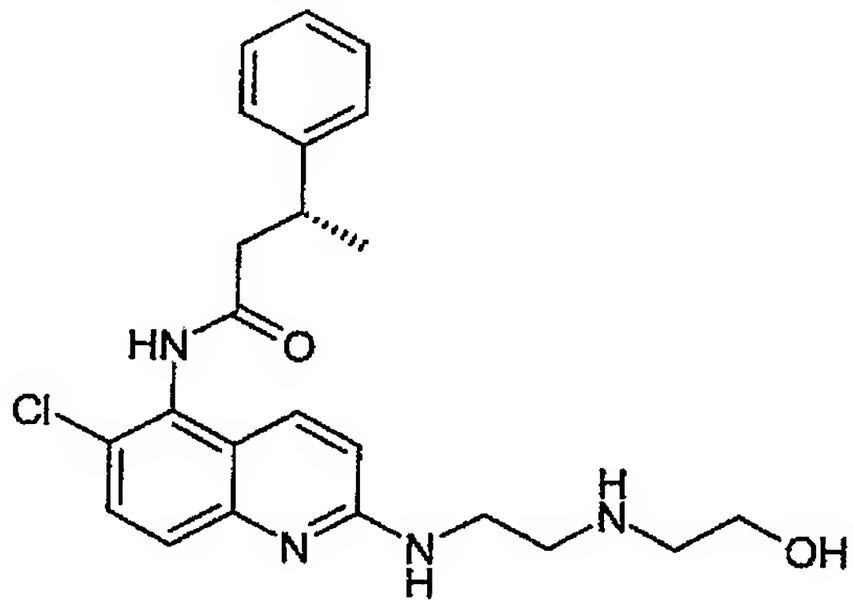
^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, d_6-DMSO) δ 9.94 (1H, s), 8.89 (1H, dd), 7.94 (1H, d), 7.85 (1H, d), 7.72 (1H, t), 7.63-7.54 (3H, m), 7.45 (1H, dd), 7.26 (1H, dd), 3.09-2.99 (1H, m), 2.96-2.88 (1H, m), 2.78 (1H, dd), 1.23 (3H, d).

MS: APCI(+ve) 359.1/361.1 ($M+H^+$).

m.p. 168-170°C

Example 9

(βR)-*N*-[6-Chloro-2-[[2-[(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]ethyl]amino]-5-quinolinyl]-β-methyl-benzenepropanamide, dihydrochloride



To a stirred solution of (βR)-*N*-(2,6-dichloro-5-quinolinyl)-β-methyl-benzenepropanamide (Example 3(b)) (200 mg) and potassium carbonate (380 mg) in *N*-methyl pyrrolidinone (2 mL) was added 2-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]-ethanol (580 mg). The mixture was heated at 120°C for 3 hours after which it was cooled and poured into water. The resulting solid was isolated by filtration, dried and suspended in dichloromethane (5 mL). The suspension was then treated with di-*tert*-butyl dicarbonate (1.6 g) and stirred for 2 hours. The mixture was poured into water and extracted with dichloromethane (3x20 mL). The combined organic layers were dried and concentrated. Purification (SiO_2, methanol:dichloromethane: ammonium hydroxide solution 2:98:1 as eluant) yielded the desired major isomer which was then dissolved in dichloromethane (5 mL) and treated with HCl in 1,4-dioxane (4M, 1 mL) for 1 hour. The resultant suspension was evaporated to dryness and recrystallised from methanol / ethyl acetate to give the title compound as a colourless solid (50 mg).

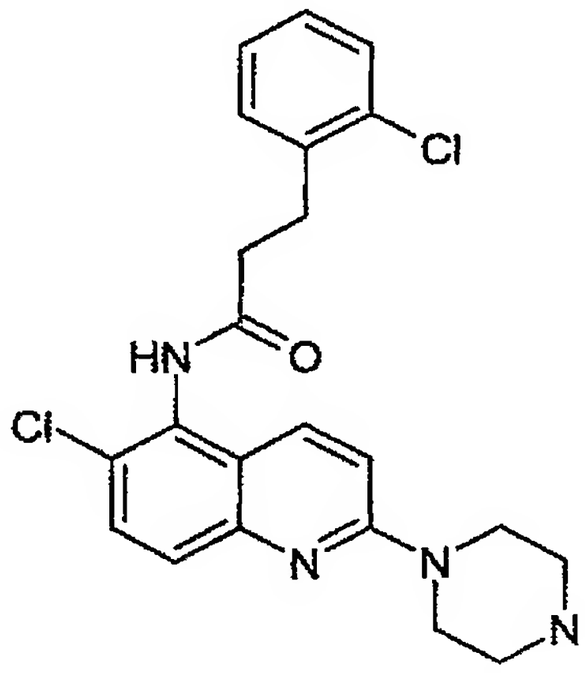
^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, d_6-DMSO) δ 9.69 (1H, s), 7.87 (1H, s), 7.67 (1H, d), 7.47 (1H, d), 7.36-7.28 (4H, m), 7.26-7.19 (1H, m), 6.96-6.89 (1H, m), 3.95-3.86 (2H, m), 3.72 (2H, t), 3.34 (1H, q), 3.28 (2H, t), 3.10 (2H, t), 2.86-2.75 (1H, m), 2.75-2.64 (1H, m), 1.34 (3H, d).

MS: APCI(+ve) 427/429 ($M+H^+$).

m.p. 178-182°C

Example 10

2-Chloro-*N*-[6-chloro-2-(1-piperazinyl)-5-quinolinyl]-benzenepropanamide, dihydrochloride



(a) 4-(5-Amino-6-chloro-2-quinolinyl)-1-piperazinecarboxylic acid, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester

To a stirred solution of of 2,6-dichloroquinolin-5-amine (Example 3(a)) (800 mg) and potassium carbonate (2 g) in *N*-methyl pyrrolidinone (4 mL) was added 1-piperazinecarboxylic acid, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (2 g). The mixture was heated at 130°C for 4 hours after which it was cooled and poured into water. The product was collected by filtration and washed with water to give the sub-title compound as a solid (1.2 g).

^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, d_6-DMSO) δ 8.36 (1H, d), 7.30 (1H, d), 7.11 (1H, d), 6.82 (1H, d), 5.76 (2H, s), 3.69-3.61 (4H, m), 3.49-3.40 (4H, m), 1.48-1.34 (9H, m).

(b) 2-Chloro-*N*-[6-chloro-2-(1-piperazinyl)-5-quinolinyl]-benzenepropanamide, dihydrochloride

To a stirred solution of 2-chloro-benzenepropanoic acid (204 mg) in dichloromethane (2 mL) at 0°C under nitrogen, was added *N,N*-dimethylformamide (1 drop) and oxalyl chloride (0.3 mL). The reaction mixture was heated to reflux for 2 hours, then cooled, evaporated to dryness and redissolved in dichloromethane (1 mL). This solution was added to a stirred solution of 4-(5-Amino-6-chloro-2-quinolinyl)-piperazinecarboxylic acid, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (Example 10(a)) (200 mg) and potassium carbonate (380 mg) in

acetone (2 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours then the acetone was evaporated. The residue was redissolved in dichloromethane then poured into water and extracted with dichloromethane (3x20 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried, filtered and evaporated. The resulting solid was purified (SiO_2, methanol: dichloromethane:ammonium hydroxide solution 10:90:1 as eluant) then redissolved in methanol and treated with HCl in 1,4-dioxane (4M, 1 mL) for 1 hour. The resultant suspension was evaporated to dryness and recrystallised from methanol / ethyl acetate to give the title compound as a solid (90 mg).

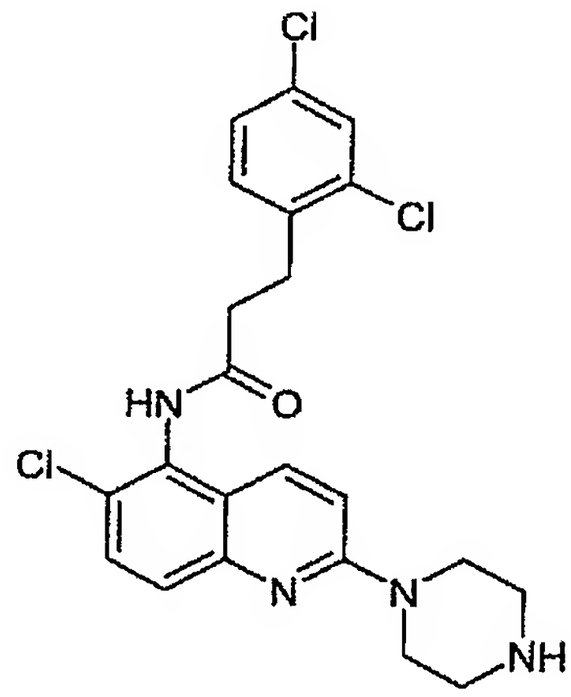
^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, d_6-DMSO) δ 10.09 (1H, s), 9.40 (2H, s), 7.89 (1H, d), 7.83-7.69 (2H, m), 7.50-7.26 (5H, m), 4.04 (4H, s), 3.25 (4H, s), 3.08 (2H, t), 2.83 (2H, t).

MS: APCI(+ve) 429 ($M+H^+$).

m.p. 265-270°C

Example 11

2,4-Dichloro-*N*-[6-chloro-2-(1-piperazinyl)-5-quinolinyl]-benzenepropanamide, dihydrochloride



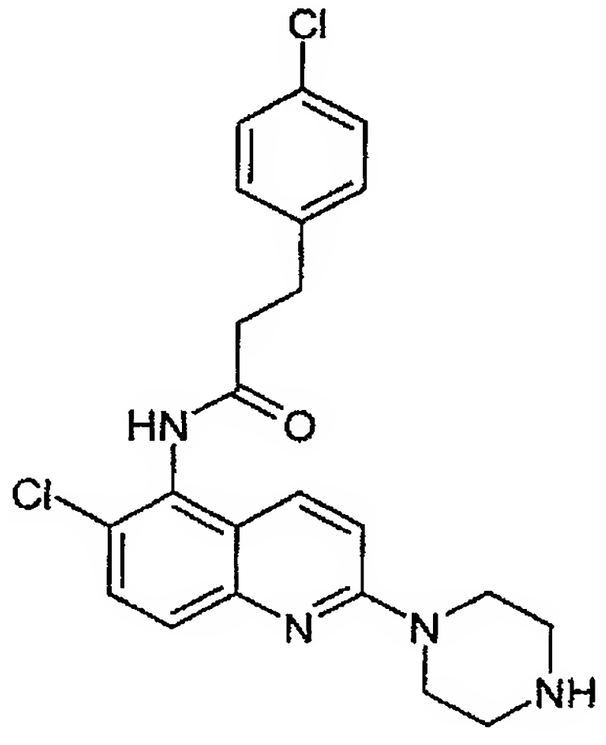
Prepared according to method of Example 10(b) using 4-(5-amino-6-chloro-2-quinolinyl)-1-piperazinecarboxylic acid, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (Example 10(a)) (200 mg) and 2,4-dichloro-benzenepropanoic acid (242 mg). Purification by HPLC (Symmetry - 0.1% aqueous ammonium acetate / acetonitrile), treatment with HCl in 1,4-dioxane (4M, 1 mL)

and recrystallisation (methanol/ethyl acetate) afforded the title compound as a solid (29 mg).

^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, d_6-DMSO) δ 10.10 (1H, s), 9.39 (2H, s), 7.90 (1H, d), 7.83-7.67 (2H, m), 7.63 (1H, s), 7.50-7.33 (3H, m), 4.03 (4H, s), 3.25 (4H, s), 3.06 (2H, t), 2.82 (2H, t).
MS: APCI(+ve) 463($M+H^+$).

Example 12

4-Chloro-*N*-[6-chloro-2-(1-piperazinyl)-5-quinolinyl]-benzenepropanamide, dihydrochloride

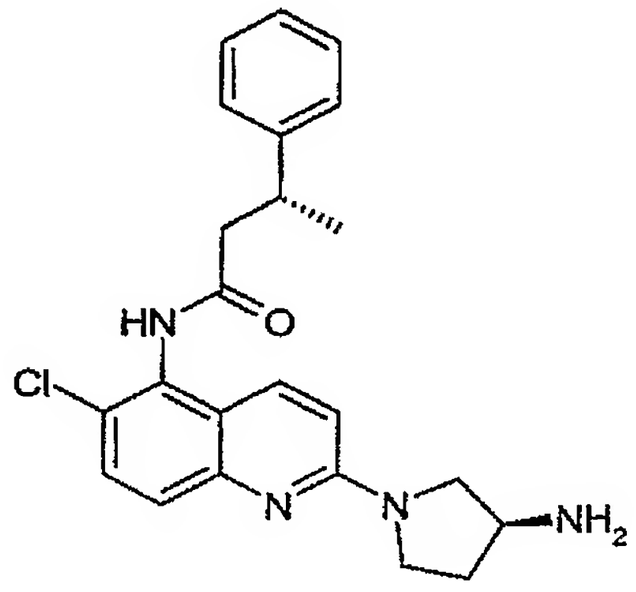


Prepared according to method of Example 10(b) using 4-(5-amino-6-chloro-2-quinolinyl)-1-piperazinecarboxylic acid, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (Example 10(a)) (200 mg) and 4-chloro-benzenepropanoic acid (204 mg). Purification (SiO_2, methanol:dichloromethane: ammonium hydroxide solution 10:90:1 as eluant), treatment with HCl in 1,4-dioxane (4M, 1 mL) and recrystallisation (ethyl acetate/*iso*-hexane) afforded the title compound as a solid (17 mg).

^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, d_6-DMSO) δ 9.68 (1H, s), 9.30 (1H, s), 7.79 (1H, d), 7.64-7.58 (2H, m), 7.37-7.28 (4H, m), 7.23 (1H, d), 3.98 (4H, t), 3.23 (4H, s), 2.99 (2H, t), 2.78 (2H, m).
MS: APCI(+ve) 429/431 ($M+H^+$).
m.p. 183-188°C

Example 13

(β*R*)-*N*-[2-[(3*S*)-3-Amino-1-pyrrolidinyl]-6-chloro-5-quinolinyl]-β-methyl-benzenepropanamide



To a 10 mL "CEM Discover" (trade mark) microwave vial was added (β*R*)-*N*-(2,6-dichloro-5-quinolinyl)-β-methyl-benzenepropanamide (Example 3(b)) (200 mg), (3*S*)-3-pyrrolidinamine (145 mg), triethylamine (0.085 mL) and acetonitrile (5 mL). The vial was sealed and heated at 100°C for 1 hour within a CEM Discover microwave. The reaction was cooled to room temperature and evaporated. Purification (SiO_2, methanol:dichloromethane:ammonium hydroxide solution 10:90:1 as eluant) afforded the title compound as a solid (80 mg).

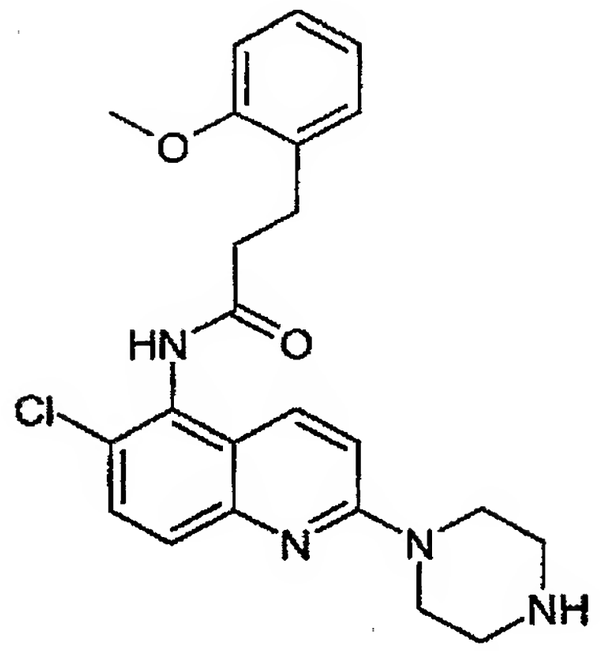
^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, d_6-DMSO) δ 9.77 (1H, s), 7.51 (1H, d), 7.43 (1H, d), 7.39-7.30 (5H, m), 7.29-7.23 (1H, m), 6.71 (1H, d), 3.69-3.46 (4H, m), 3.38-3.26 (1H, m), 3.24-3.14 (1H, m), 2.77 (1H, dd), 2.67 (1H, dd), 2.12-2.01 (1H, m), 1.78-1.68 (1H, m), 1.33 (3H, d).

MS: APCI(+ve) 409/411 ($M+H^+$).

m.p. 204-207°C

Example 14

***N*-[6-Chloro-2-(1-piperazinyl)-5-quinolinyl]-2-methoxy-benzenepropanamide**



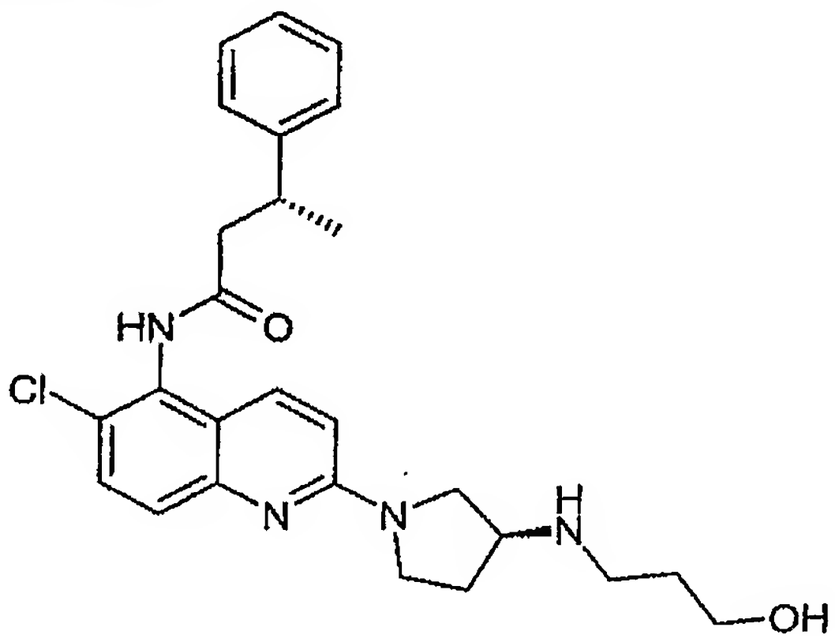
Prepared according to method of Example 10(b) using 4-(5-amino-6-chloro-2-quinolinyl)-1-piperazinecarboxylic acid, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (Example 10(a)) (200 mg) and 2-methoxy-benzenepropanoic acid (200 mg). Purification by HPLC (Waters Symmetry column using 5% to 50% acetonitrile in 0.1% aqueous trifluoroacetic acid) and recrystallisation (methanol/ethyl acetate) afforded the title compound as a solid (25 mg).

^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, d_6-DMSO) δ 9.90 (1H, s), 9.10 (2H, s), 7.78 (1H, d), 7.66 (1H, d), 7.58 (1H, d), 7.34-7.19 (3H, m), 7.00 (1H, d), 6.92 (1H, t), 3.95 (4H, s), 3.83 (3H, s), 3.23 (4H, s), 2.94 (2H, t), 2.74 (2H, t).

MS: APCI(+ve) 425/427 ($M+H^+$).

Example 15

(β*R*)-*N*-[6-Chloro-2-[(3*S*)-3-[(3-hydroxypropyl)amino]-1-pyrrolidinyl]-5-quinolinyl]-β-methyl-benzenepropanamide



(a) (β*R*)-*N*-[6-Chloro-2-[(3*R*)-3-hydroxy-1-pyrrolidinyl]-5-quinolinyl]-β-methyl-benzenepropanamide

To a 10 mL CEM Discover microwave vial was added (β*R*)-*N*-(2,6-dichloro-5-quinolinyl)-β-methyl-benzenepropanamide (Example 3(b)) (300 mg), (3*R*)-3-pyrrolidinol (220 mg) and acetonitrile (5 mL). The vial was sealed and heated at 100°C for 45 minutes within a CEM Discover microwave. The reaction was cooled to room temperature and the resulting solid removed by filtration and washed with acetonitrile to afford the sub-title compound (340 mg).

^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, d_6-DMSO) δ 9.78 (1H, s), 7.51 (1H, d), 7.44 (1H, d), 7.40-7.31 (5H, m), 7.29-7.23 (1H, m), 6.74 (1H, d), 4.99 (1H, s), 4.41 (1H, s), 3.63-3.53 (2H, m), 3.39-3.22 (3H, m), 2.77 (1H, dd), 2.68 (1H, dd), 2.11-1.98 (1H, m), 1.97-1.88 (1H, m), 1.33 (3H, d).

(b) (β*R*)-*N*-[6-Chloro-2-[(3*R*)-3-[(methylsulfonyl)oxy]-1-pyrrolidinyl]-5-quinolinyl]-β-methyl-benzenepropanamide

To a stirred solution of (β*R*)-*N*-[6-chloro-2-[(3*R*)-3-hydroxy-1-pyrrolidinyl]-5-quinolinyl]-β-methyl-benzenepropanamide (Example 15(a)) (340 mg) in dichloromethane was added methanesulphonyl chloride (0.26 mL) and triethylamine (0.46 mL). The reaction was stirred for 12 hours under nitrogen and then purified (SiO_2, methanol:dichloromethane: ammonium hydroxide solution 10:90:1 as eluant) to afford the sub-titled compound (250 mg).

^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, d_6-DMSO) δ 9.80 (1H, s), 7.55 (1H, d) 7.48 (1H, d), 7.44-7.32 (5H, m), 7.30-7.23 (1H, m), 6.81 (1H, d), 5.45 (1H, s), 3.93-3.69 (3H, m), 3.64-3.51 (1H, m), 3.35-3.29 (1H, m), 3.27 (3H, s), 2.78 (1H, dd), 2.68 (1H, dd), 2.38-2.28 (2H, m), 1.33 (3H, d).

(c) (β*R*)-*N*-[6-Chloro-2-[(3*S*)-3-[(3-hydroxypropyl)amino]-1-pyrrolidinyl]-5-quinolinyl]-β-methyl-benzenepropanamide

To a 10 mL CEM Discover microwave vial was added (β*R*)-*N*-[6-chloro-2-[(3*R*)-3-[(methylsulfonyl)oxy]-1-pyrrolidinyl]-5-quinolinyl]-β-methyl-benzenepropanamide (Example 15(b)) (130 mg), 3-amino-1-propanol (0.5 mL) and acetonitrile (3 mL). The vial was sealed and heated at 100°C for 90 minutes within a CEM Discover microwave. The reaction was cooled to room temperature and evaporated. Purification (SiO_2, methanol:dichloromethane 1:9 as eluant) and recrystallisation (acetonitrile) afforded the title compound as a solid (21 mg).

^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 7.47 (1H, d), 7.41 (1H, d), 7.30-7.24 (4H, m), 7.23-7.16 (1H, m), 7.02 (1H, d), 6.56 (1H, d), 3.78-3.71 (1H, m), 3.68-3.61 (1H, m), 3.56 (2H, t), 3.51-3.35 (2H, m), 3.33-3.24 (2H, m), 2.82-2.73 (1H, m), 2.71-2.64 (3H, m), 2.25-2.14 (1H, m), 1.90-1.77 (1H, m), 1.67 (2H, dt), 1.32 (3H, d).

MS: APCI(+ve) 467/469 ($M+H^+$).

m.p. 155-158°C

Pharmacological Analysis

Certain compounds such as benzoylbenzoyl adenosine triphosphate (bbATP) are known to be agonists of the $P2X_7$ receptor, effecting the formation of pores in the plasma membrane (Drug Development Research (1996), 37(3), p.126). Consequently, when the receptor is activated using bbATP in the presence of ethidium bromide (a fluorescent DNA probe), an increase in the fluorescence of intracellular DNA-bound ethidium bromide is observed. The increase in fluorescence can be used as a measure of $P2X_7$ receptor activation and therefore to quantify the effect of a compound on the $P2X_7$ receptor.

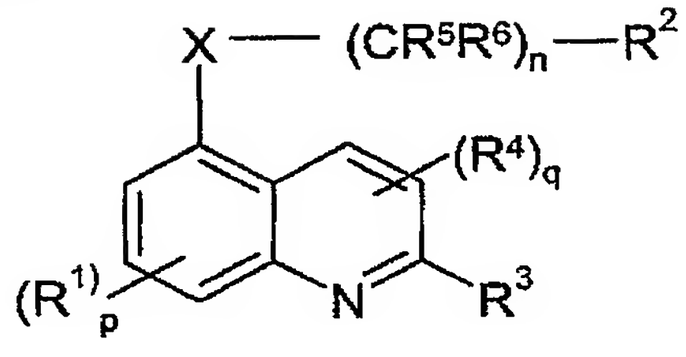
In this manner, each of the title compounds of the Examples was tested for antagonist activity at the $P2X_7$ receptor. Thus, the test was performed in 96-well flat bottomed microtitre plates, the wells being filled with 250 µl of test solution comprising 200 µl of a suspension of THP-1 cells (2.5×10^6 cells/ml) containing 10^{-4}M ethidium bromide, 25 µl of a high potassium buffer solution containing 10^{-5}M bbATP, and 25 µl of the high potassium buffer solution containing 3×10^{-5}M test compound. The plate was covered

with a plastics sheet and incubated at 37 °C for one hour. The plate was then read in a Perkin-Elmer fluorescent plate reader, excitation 520 nm, emission 595 nm, slit widths: Ex 15 nm, Em 20 nm. For the purposes of comparison, bbATP (a $P2X_7$ receptor agonist) and pyridoxal 5-phosphate (a $P2X_7$ receptor antagonist) were used separately in the test as controls. From the readings obtained, a pIC_{50} figure was calculated for each test compound, this figure being the negative logarithm of the concentration of test compound necessary to reduce the bbATP agonist activity by 50%. Each of the compounds of the Examples demonstrated antagonist activity, having a pIC_{50} figure > 5.5. For example, the following table shows the pIC_{50} figures for a representative selection of compounds:

Compound of Example No.	**pIC_{50}**
1	6.5
3	7.5
11	7.3

CLAIMS

1. A compound of formula



(I)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug or solvate thereof, wherein

p is 0, 1 or 2;

each R^1 independently represents halogen or C_1-C_6 alkyl optionally substituted by at least one substituent selected from hydroxyl, halogen and C_1-C_6 alkoxy;

X is C(O)NH or NHC(O);

n is 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5;

within each grouping, CR^5R^6, R^5 and R^6 each independently represent hydrogen, halogen or C_1-C_6 alkyl, or R^5 and R^6 together with the carbon atom to which they are both attached form a C_3-C_8 cycloalkyl ring;

R^2 represents an unsaturated 4- to 9-membered ring system which may comprise at least one ring heteroatom selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur, the ring system being optionally substituted with at least one substituent selected from halogen, $-COOR^{13}$, hydroxyl, $-NR^{14}R^{15}$, $-CONR^{16}R^{17}$, $-SO_2NR^{18}R^{19}$, $-NR^{20}SO_2R^{21}$, C_1-C_6 alkyl, C_1-C_6 alkylamino, di-C_1-C_6 alkylamino, C_1-C_6 alkylcarbonyl, C_1-C_6 alkoxy, C_1-C_6 alkylcarbonyloxy, C_1-C_6 alkoxycarbonyl, C_1-C_6 hydroxyalkyl and $-S(O)_mC_1$-C_6 alkyl where m is 0, 1 or 2;

R^3 represents hydrogen or a group $-R^7$, $-OR^7$, $-SR^7$ or $-NR^7R^8$;

q is 0, 1 or 2;

each R^4 independently represents halogen or C_1-C_6 alkyl optionally substituted by at least one substituent selected from hydroxyl, halogen and C_1-C_6 alkoxy;

R^7 and R^8 each independently represent hydrogen, C_1-C_{10} alkyl, C_3-C_8 cycloalkyl or a saturated or unsaturated 3- to 10-membered heterocyclic ring system comprising at least one ring heteroatom selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur, the alkyl, cycloalkyl

and heterocyclic ring system each being optionally substituted with at least one substituent selected from halogen, hydroxyl, C_1-C_6 alkoxy, C_1-C_6 alkylthio, C_1-C_6 hydroxyalkyl, C_1-C_6 hydroxyalkoxy, C_1-C_6 alkoxycarbonyl, C_3-C_8 cycloalkyl, $-NR^9R^{10}$, $-COOR^{22}$, $-CONR^{23}R^{24}$, $-SO_2NR^{25}R^{26}$ and $-NR^{27}SO_2R^{28}$, or

alternatively, R^7 and R^8 may together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a 4- to 7-membered saturated heterocyclic ring that optionally further comprises one or two ring heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur and that optionally further comprises a bridging group, the heterocyclic ring being optionally substituted with at least one substituent selected from halogen, hydroxyl, C_1-C_6 alkoxy, C_1-C_6 alkylthio, C_1-C_6 hydroxyalkyl, C_1-C_6 hydroxyalkoxy, C_1-C_6 alkoxycarbonyl, C_3-C_8 cycloalkyl, $-NR^{11}R^{12}$, $-COOR^{29}$, $-CONR^{30}R^{31}$, $-SO_2NR^{32}R^{33}$ and $-NR^{34}SO_2R^{35}$;

R^9 and R^{10} each independently represent hydrogen or a C_1-C_6 alkylcarbonyl, C_2-C_7 alkenyl or C_1-C_7 alkyl group, each group being optionally substituted with at least one substituent selected from hydroxyl, $-NR^{36}R^{37}$, $-COOR^{38}$, $-CONR^{39}R^{40}$, $-SO_2NR^{41}R^{42}$, $-NR^{43}SO_2R^{44}$, C_1-C_6 alkylamino, di-C_1-C_6 alkylamino, C_1-C_6 alkoxy, C_1-C_6 alkylthio, C_1-C_6 alkoxycarbonyl and a saturated or unsaturated 3- to 10-membered ring system which may comprise at least one ring heteroatom selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur, the ring system in turn being optionally substituted with at least one substituent selected from halogen, hydroxyl, oxo, carboxyl, cyano, C_1-C_6 alkyl and C_1-C_6 hydroxyalkyl, or

alternatively, R^9 and R^{10} may together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a 4- to 7-membered saturated heterocyclic ring that optionally further comprises one or two ring heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur, the heterocyclic ring being optionally substituted with at least one substituent selected from $-OR^{54}$, $-NR^{55}R^{56}$, $-(CH_2)_t-NR^{57}R^{58}$ where t is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6, $-COOR^{59}$, $-CONR^{60}R^{61}$, $-SO_2NR^{62}R^{63}$, $-NR^{64}SO_2R^{65}$, C_1-C_6 alkylamino, di-C_1-C_6 alkylamino, C_1-C_6 alkoxy, C_1-C_6 alkylthio and C_1-C_6 alkoxycarbonyl;

R^{11} and R^{12} each independently represent hydrogen or a C_1-C_6 alkylcarbonyl, C_2-C_7 alkenyl or C_1-C_7 alkyl group, each group being optionally substituted with at least

one substituent selected from hydroxyl, $-NR^{45}R^{46}$, $-COOR^{47}$, $-CONR^{48}R^{49}$, $-SO_2NR^{50}R^{51}$, $-NR^{52}SO_2R^{53}$, $-NR^{66}C(O)R^{67}$, C_1-C_6 alkylamino, di-C_1-C_6 alkylamino, C_1-C_6 alkoxy, C_1-C_6 alkylthio and C_1-C_6 alkoxycarbonyl;

R^{13}, R^{14}, R^{15}, R^{16}, R^{17}, R^{18}, R^{19}, R^{20} and R^{21} each independently represent hydrogen or C_1-C_6 alkyl optionally substituted by at least one substituent selected from hydroxyl, halogen and C_1-C_6 alkoxy;

R^{22}, R^{23}, R^{24}, R^{25}, R^{26}, R^{27}, R^{28}, R^{29}, R^{30}, R^{31}, R^{32}, R^{33}, R^{34} and R^{35} each independently represent hydrogen or C_1-C_6 alkyl optionally substituted by at least one substituent selected from hydroxyl, halogen and C_1-C_6 alkoxy;

R^{36}, R^{37}, R^{38}, R^{39}, R^{40}, R^{41}, R^{42}, R^{43}, R^{44}, R^{45}, R^{46}, R^{47}, R^{48}, R^{49}, R^{50}, R^{51}, R^{52} and R^{53} each independently represent hydrogen or C_1-C_6 alkyl optionally substituted by at least one substituent selected from hydroxyl, halogen and C_1-C_6 alkoxy; and

R^{54}, R^{55}, R^{56}, R^{57}, R^{58}, R^{59}, R^{60}, R^{61}, R^{62}, R^{63}, R^{64}, R^{65}, R^{66} and R^{67} each independently represent hydrogen or C_1-C_6 alkyl optionally substituted by at least one substituent selected from hydroxyl, halogen and C_1-C_6 alkoxy.

2. A compound according to claim 1, wherein X is NHC(O).

3. A compound according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein R^2 represents an unsaturated 4-, 5- or 6-membered ring optionally comprising one ring heteroatom selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur, the ring being optionally substituted with one, two, three or four substituents independently selected from halogen, $-COOR^{13}$, hydroxyl, $-NR^{14}R^{15}$, $-CONR^{16}R^{17}$, $-SO_2NR^{18}R^{19}$, $-NR^{20}SO_2R^{21}$, C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_1-C_4 alkylamino, di-C_1-C_4 alkylamino, C_1-C_4 alkylcarbonyl, C_1-C_4 alkoxy, C_1-C_4 alkylcarbonyloxy, C_1-C_4 alkoxycarbonyl, C_1-C_4 hydroxyalkyl and $-S(O)_mC_1$-C_4 alkyl where m is 0, 1 or 2.

4. A compound according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein R^3 represents hydrogen or a group $-R^7$ or $-NR^7R^8$.

5. A compound according to any one of the preceding claims wherein R^7 and R^8 each independently represent hydrogen or C_1-C_{10} alkyl optionally substituted with one or two substituents independently selected from halogen, hydroxyl, C_1-C_4 alkoxy, C_1-C_4 alkylthio, C_1-C_4 hydroxyalkyl, C_1-C_4 hydroxyalkoxy, C_1-C_4 alkoxycarbonyl, C_5-C_6 cycloalkyl, $-NR^9R^{10}$, $-COOR^{22}$, $-CONR^{23}R^{24}$, $-SO_2NR^{25}R^{26}$ and $-NR^{27}SO_2R^{28}$.

6. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein R^7 and R^8 together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a 5- to 6-membered saturated heterocyclic ring that optionally further comprises a ring nitrogen atom, the heterocyclic ring being optionally substituted with one or two substituents independently selected from halogen, hydroxyl, C_1-C_4 alkoxy, C_1-C_4 alkylthio, C_1-C_4 hydroxyalkyl, C_1-C_4 hydroxyalkoxy, C_1-C_4 alkoxycarbonyl, C_5-C_6 cycloalkyl, $-NR^{11}R^{12}$, $-COOR^{29}$, $-CONR^{30}R^{31}$, $-SO_2NR^{32}R^{33}$ and $-NR^{34}SO_2R^{35}$.

7. A compound according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein within each grouping CR^5R^6, R^5 and R^6 each independently represent hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl.

8. A compound according to claim 1 selected from:

6-Chloro-2-methyl-*N*-[(2*R*)-2-phenylpropyl]-5-quinolinecarboxamide, hydrochloride,

6-Chloro-2-methyl-*N*-[(2*S*)-2-phenylpropyl]-5-quinolinecarboxamide, hydrochloride,

(β*R*)-*N*-[6-Chloro-2-[methyl[3-(methylamino)propyl]amino]-5-quinolinyl]-β-methyl-benzenepropanamide ditrifluoroacetate,

(β*R*)-*N*-[6-Chloro-2-(1-piperazinyl)-5-quinolinyl]-β-methyl-benzenepropanamide,

6-Chloro-2-methyl-*N*-(2-phenylethyl)-5-quinolinecarboxamide,

(β*R*)-*N*-[6-Chloro-2-[3-(ethylamino)propyl]-5-quinolinyl]-β-methyl-benzenepropanamide dihydrochloride,

(β*R*)-*N*-[6-Chloro-2-[3-[(3-hydroxypropyl)amino]propyl]-5-quinolinyl]-β-methyl-benzenepropanamide,

3,4-Dichloro-α-methyl-*N*-5-quinolinyl-benzenepropanamide,

(β*R*)-*N*-[6-Chloro-2-[[2-[(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]ethyl]amino]-5-quinolinyl]-β-methyl-benzenepropanamide dihydrochloride,

2-Chloro-*N*-[6-chloro-2-(1-piperazinyl)-5-quinolinyl]-benzenepropanamide dihydrochloride,

2,4-Dichloro-*N*-[6-chloro-2-(1-piperazinyl)-5-quinolinyl]-benzenepropanamide dihydrochloride,

4-Chloro-*N*-[6-chloro-2-(1-piperazinyl)-5-quinolinyl]-benzenepropanamide dihydrochloride,

(β*R*)-*N*-[2-[(3*S*)-3-Amino-1-pyrrolidinyl]-6-chloro-5-quinolinyl]-β-methyl-benzenepropanamide,

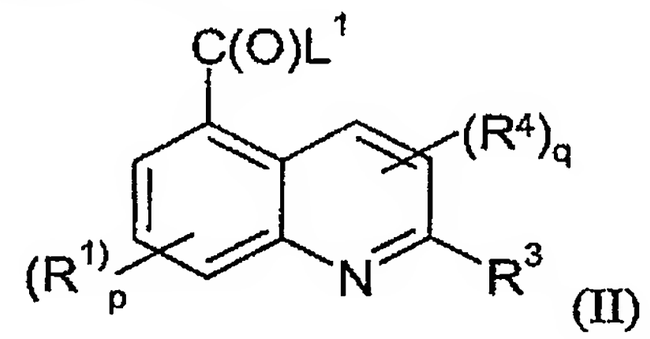
N-[6-Chloro-2-(1-piperazinyl)-5-quinolinyl]-2-methoxy-benzenepropanamide,

(β*R*)-*N*-[6-Chloro-2-[(3*S*)-3-[(3-hydroxypropyl)amino]-1-pyrrolidinyl]-5-quinolinyl]-β-methyl-benzenepropanamide,

and all their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, prodrugs and solvates.

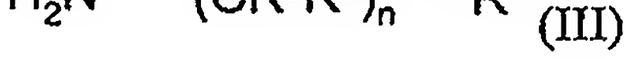
9. A process for the preparation of a compound of formula (I) as defined in claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug or solvate thereof, which comprises

(a) reacting a compound of formula



(II)

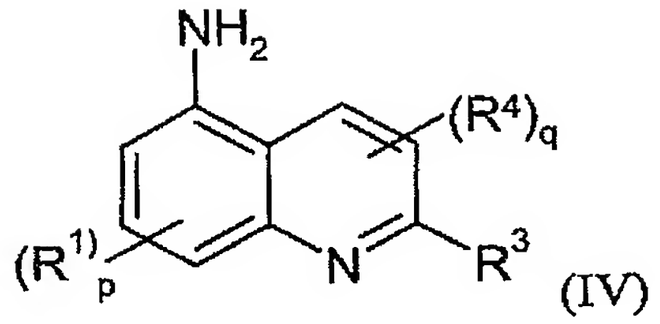
wherein L^1 represents a leaving group and p, q, R^1, R^3 and R^4 are as defined in formula (I), with a compound of formula



(III)

wherein n, R^2, R^5 and R^6 are as defined in formula (I); or

(b) reacting a compound of formula



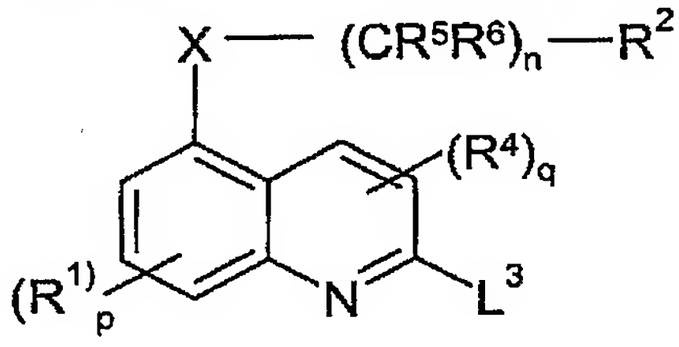
(IV)

wherein p, q, R^1, R^3 and R^4 are as defined in formula (I), with a compound of formula

(V)

wherein L^2 represents a leaving group and n, R^2, R^5 and R^6 are as defined in formula (I); or

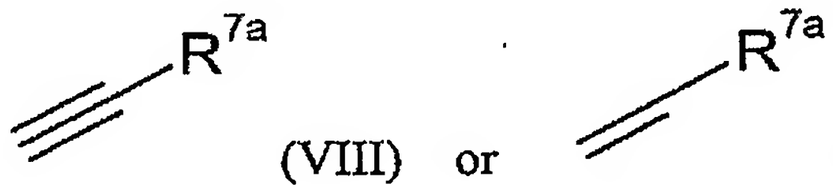
(c) when R^3 represents a group $-NR^7R^8$, reacting a compound of formula



(VI)

wherein L^3 is a leaving group and n, p, q, X, R^1, R^2, R^4, R^5 and R^6 are as defined in formula (I), with a compound of formula (VII), $H\text{-}NR^7R^8$, wherein R^7 and R^8 are as defined in formula (I); or

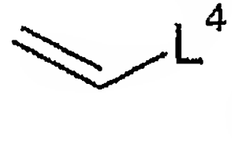
(d) when R^3 represents a group R^7 where R^7 is an optionally substituted C_3-C_{10} alkyl group, reacting a compound of formula (VI) as defined in (c) above with a compound of formula



(VIII) or (IX)

wherein R^{7a} represents a C_1-C_8 alkyl group optionally substituted as defined for R^7 in formula (I), optionally followed by a hydrogenation reaction; or

(e) when R^3 represents a group R^7 where R^7 is $-(CH_2)_2NR^9R^{10}$, reacting a compound of formula (VI) as defined in (c) above with a compound of formula



(X)

wherein L^4 is a leaving group, followed by reaction with a compound of formula (XI), HNR^9R^{10}, wherein R^9 and R^{10} are as defined in formula (I); or

(f) when R^3 represents a group R^7 where R^7 is $-CH_2NR^9R^{10}$, reacting a compound of formula (VI) as defined in (c) above with a compound of formula (X) as defined in (e) above, followed by an oxidation reaction and then by reaction with a compound of formula (XI) as defined in (e) above under reductive amination conditions;

and optionally after (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) or (f) carrying out one or more of the following:

- converting the compound of formula (I) obtained to a further compound of formula (I)
- forming a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug or solvate of the compound of formula (I).

10. A compound of formula (VI) as defined in claim 9.

11. (β*R*)-*N*-(2,6-Dichloro-5-quinolinyl)-β-methyl-benzenepropanamide.

12. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug or solvate thereof as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 8 in association with a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant, diluent or carrier.

13. A process for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition as claimed in claim 12 which comprises mixing a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug or solvate thereof as defined in any one of claims 1 to 8 with a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant, diluent or carrier.

14. A compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug or solvate thereof as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 8 for use in therapy.

15. Use of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug or solvate thereof as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 8 in the manufacture of a medicament for use in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis.

16. Use of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug or solvate thereof as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 8 in the manufacture of a medicament for use in the treatment of an obstructive airways disease.

17. Use according to claim 16, wherein the obstructive airways disease is asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

18. Use of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug or solvate thereof as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 8 in the manufacture of a medicament for use in the treatment of osteoarthritis.

19. Use of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug or solvate thereof as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 8 in the manufacture of a medicament for use in the treatment of atherosclerosis.

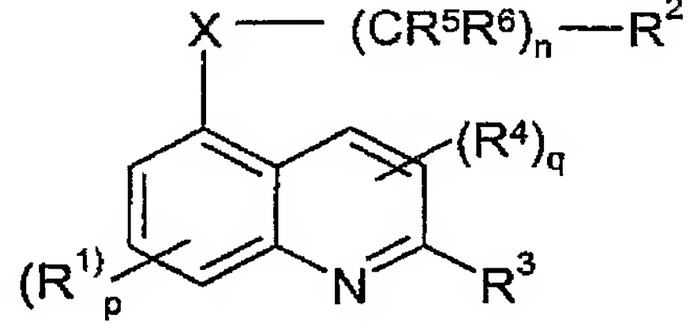
20. A method of treating rheumatoid arthritis or osteoarthritis which comprises administering to a patient a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug or solvate thereof as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 8.

21. A method of treating an obstructive airways disease which comprises administering to a patient a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug or solvate thereof as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 8.

ABSTRACT

NOVEL COMPOUNDS

The invention provides compounds of formula



(I)

wherein n, p, q, X, R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5 and R^6 are as defined in the specification; processes for their preparation, pharmaceutical compositions containing them and their use in therapy.